THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5118 | PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901, | PRICE 2 CENTS

ROAST — BROIL — TOAST

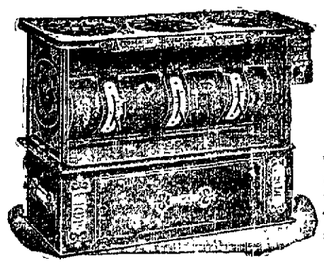
COOK — BAKE — CAN — BOIL

The Automatic Wickless, Blueflame Oilstove

Burns Kerosene—Blueflame hotter than tophet, and NO DANGER. Complete Cabinet form insures a *Double Concentration of Heat at the Burning Point,* and protects against draughts.

The Test is in the Using and This Stove Stands the Test

As thousands of satisfied users all over the land will gladly testify



Cooks Instantly
Bakes Perfectly
Broils Thoroughly

This Stove is no experiment
The prices are right

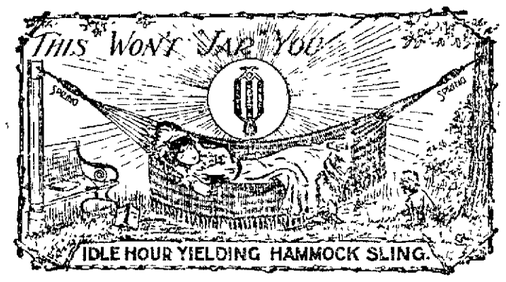
See it in Operation at the Store of

WASH — IRON — FRY — STEW

John P. Sweetser, Portsmouth, N. H.

HAMMOCKS

From 75 Cents to $4.00 Each.



A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

A barge laden with coal arrived at the yard on Monday.

Rear Admiral J. J. Read, U. S. N, passed Sunday at the Shoals.

The new plating plant in the equipment department has been started up.

The boiler has been removed from the commandant's barge to undergo repairs.

Paymaster Cann has been ordered to take up the accounts of the U. S. S. Vixen.

Two new draughtsmen have reported for duty in the yards and docks department.

The U. S. S. Vixen will remain in the lower harbor until the coal barge now discharging drops down below.

The big dredging fleet which arrived at the yard on Saturday started in promptly this morning to remove the ledge and earth for the quay wall They are to dredge to a depth of thirty three feet at mean low water. The contract was signed only a few days ago for the work.

SUMMONED TO MANILA.

MANILA, July 8.—The United States Philippine commission has ordered H. Phelps Whitmarsh, governor of Benguet, to Manila, to submit to an investigation. He is charged with having used his office to his own personal advantage, obtaining lands from the natives.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON July 8. — Forecast for New England: Generally fair weather, with moderate temperature, will continue in New England Tuesday; generally fair Wednesday; variable winds, mostly light easterly.

LITTLE LILLIPUTIANS.

The Sipe shows which will exhibit here Wednesday, July 10, are this season introducing an extreme novelty in the line of educated animals. Among one of the principal features introduced for the first time this season is 72 Shetlands together at one time and one place. One of the many features to be seen with the Sipe shows is the massing of 72 ponies in one arena. At a signal the intelligent little ponies, each in charge of grooms, are brought into the open space by the ring. Each animal is costly adorned with thousands of handsome glittering, nodding plumes and elegant bridles on their heads. At another signal the grooms release the animals, whereupon they dash into the enclosure and with celerity and grace assume their respective positions. Some are posed on the ground, others on pedestals, others again on raised platforms to the summit, where stands on the lofty pinacle of this magnigcent pyramid the famous Shetland "Rosco" upon whose back sits the lilliputian, trainer, dogs, monkeys and little animals of all description are educated, handled and trained by dwarfs, lilliputian masters and little people of all descriptions. Promptly at 10 o'clock on the day of the exhibition, a street parade will promenade the principal thoroughfares of this city, and the generous public will then have an idea of the size and magnitude of the Sipe Educated Animal and Lilliputian Shows.

Will exhibit at Portsmouth on July 10, afternoon and evening.

The assembly week proper at the Hedding camp ground will be from Saturday, Aug. 10, to Saturday, Aug. 17 An interesting program of exercises has been arranged for the week.

AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Independence Outfooted In Second Race.

Constitution Leaves Her Nine And A Half Miles Astern.

The Columbia Also Finishes Behind The New Cup Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—In the second race between the yachts Constitution, Columbia and Independence, which was sailed today, the Constitution won, beating the Columbia by twenty two minutes and eight seconds, corrected time, and the Independence one hour, eighteen minutes and thirty one seconds, corrected time. The time made by the three boats over the course was as follows: Constitution, 4h., 59m., 4s; Columbia, 5h., 27m., 13s., Independence, 6h, 17m., 55s. The Independence was nine and one half miles astern of the Constitution when the latter crossed the finish line.

BASE BALL.

The following was the result of the games played yesterday:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg 5, Boston 0; at Pittsburg.

Cincinnati 3, New York 9; at Cincinnati.

Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1; ten innings; at Chicago.

St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 7; at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston 3, Washington 1; at Boston.

Athletics 7, Baltimore 8; at Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Lowell 11, Lewiston 13; at Lowell.

Nashua 8, Portland 10; at Nashua.

Haverhill 5, Manchester 4; at Haverhill.

IT MAY BE BLONDIN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.—A stranger believed to be Wilfred Blondin, who is charged with having murdered his wife at Chelmsford, Mass., was arrested this afternoon at Grahamsville, Sullivan county. He was taken into custody on a warrant sworn out by a farmer named John Galbraight, who was struck by the marked similarity between the man and the description of Blondin. The stranger is held pending the arrival of officers from Boston. He denies that he is Blondin, and claims that his name is Fred Hemlock. He acknowledges, however, that he was born in Boston.

THE CRAMPS' CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The navy department has been advised that the Messrs. Cramps of Philadelphia have a claim of $254,000 against the government for delay incident to furnishing armor for the battleship Alabama. The delay was occasioned by a controversy in congress over the quality of armor to be used, and pending a decision, no armor was available for the Alabama and several other war ships then building.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 8 —Frederick D. White, son of the United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew B. White, committed suicide tonight. He had been suffering for some with neurasthenia. Going into the bath room at his home here, he shot himself in the head with a rifle.

THE BATTLESHIPS GATHERING.

NANTUCKET, MASS., July 8.—The battleships which Admiral Higginson has gathered for the summer maneuvers lie at anchor tonight off Great point light. They are the Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Alabama, with the lighthouse tenders Verbena and Mayflower and the steam tug Potomac.

KILBOURN AND HOWELL.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 8.—The democratic state ticket will be Kilbourn and Howell, as things look tonight.

INSURANCE REPORT.

The State Department's Thirty-Second Annual Amount of Information.

Insurance Commissioner Linehan's annual report, just issued, is interestingly reviewed by Editor Putney of the Manchester Mirror as follows:

The thirty second annual report of the insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, which covers the business of the year 1900, is now being distributed. It is a volume of 500 pages packed full of statistics and information concerning the financial standing, amount of risks, receipts and payments of the eighty-nine stock companies and thirty mutual companies that write fire insurance, the nine fidelity and surety companies, the fifteen accident companies and the life insurance and fraternal companies upon which the people of the state depend for remuneration when their property is consumed by fire, for restitution when officials, trustees and other trusted agents misappropriate money, for death and endowment benefits and for help in case of accidents or sickness.

It is a disclosure of a tremendous business, which has grown up in a comparatively short time. Old residents of the state can remember when there was no such protection; when there was practically no insurance for anyone. When a man's house burned his kind neighbors gave him shelter for the time being, went to the woods, cut the timber for another and helped him build it, and perhaps furnish it. If a man died leaving a family destitute a subscription paper was passed for their relief or there were contributions of grain, vegetables, other provisions, fuel and clothing. If a town treasurer, guardian or administrator spent the trust funds in his hands his bondsmen were called upon to pay the deficiency.

Now according to this report, there is in force upon life and property in this state fire insurance to the amount of $102,949,565.76, casualty insurance to the amount of $17,140,615.22, life insurance to the amount of $36,266,345.34 and fidelity insurance to the amount of $5,532,011, besides the risks carried by the fraternal associations. This security costs a vast amount of money. There was paid last year for fire insurance in New Hampshire, $1,297,844.40, for fidelity insurance $18,231.91, for accident insurance, $85,973.44, for life insurance $1,160,585 54, for assessment insurance $49 671,34, for fraternal insurance $346 660.70, a total of $2,958,973 33 In return the various companies and associations paid to policy holders $1,844,360.63, as follows: Fire, $831,676 38: fidelity, $4,675 46 accident, $26,894 44; life, $621 465 18; assessment, $22 431.18: fraternal, $337,228 80.

As the business of the manufacturers' mutuals, which is very large is not included in the above it is evident that the cost of insurance to the people of the state is more than three million annually. Thirty years ago, in 1870, the amount of fire risks written in the state was $36,207.34. Fifteen years ago, in 1887, it was $47,466,434. Last year, as stated, it was almost one hundred and three millions.

The fire waste has also largely increased here as elsewhere and what money the stock companies have made has been in their city business. This being the case many of them refuse most farm risks, and thus force the owners of farm buildings into town mutuals, and the company composed of members of the grange. Nevertheless these mutuals, though confined to what are really rejected risks, have had comparatively light losses and have therefore been able to afford their members cheap insurance. The town mutuals carry about three million dollars in risks and paid in losses last year about $6,000. The grange and two country mutuals carry over eleven millions in risks and paid last year thirty-two thousand in losses.

Life insurance in nearly all its healthy forms is steadily increasing. No less than 24,931 stock company policies calling at maturity for $36,266 345.34 were in force in 1900 and one of the striking features of the report is the exhibit of the reliance placed upon the fraternal beneficiary associations, which have in force 21,773 certificates and paid last year $339,218 80 in losses.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

STATE NEWS.

John E. Joslin of Spofford, town of Chesterfield, died Saturday of softening of the brain, aged 76 years.

The Unitarian and First Congregational churches in Manchester have been closed until September.

The retreat for the Catholic clergy for the diocese of Manchester begun at St. Anselm's college, Manchester, on Monday.

News has reached here from Derby Line, Vt., of the death in that place of Perley A. Goddard, who was for many years a resident of Manchester.

The restaurant of Mrs. Betsy Gale at Central park was raided by the police Sunday night and 16 cases of lager confiscated Mrs. Gale was notified to appear in the police court.

The mayor and aldermen of Keene have voted the members of the board of health $1200, in addition to their salaries, as compensation for their special work during the recent scarlet fever epidemic there

Rev. Edwin Morrell, pastor of the First Christian church in Manchester, has been given a bicycle by the people in South Manchester as a testimonial of appreciation for his interest in the work of the union chapel in that section of the city.

Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, aged 52, died at the home of Mrs. Charles Bodge in Barrington Sunday night. She leaves three sons. The funeral was held at St. Mary's Catholic church in Dover on Monday morning. The remains were taken to Woburn, Mass, for burial.

Col Francis O. Nims of Keene has just had erected in the old Washington street cemetery a beautiful granite monument to his ancestor, David Nims, one of the founders and the first clerk of Keene, and one of the most prominent pioneers of that section, whose descendants number more than 1000.

IT DAZZLES THE WORLD.

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It's so verest tests have been made on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world It is sold by Globe Grocery Co, who guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Large bottles 50c and $1 00. Trial bottles free.

CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The Boston American league team is now in first place.

Lynn and Brockton have been dropped from the New England league, and the season will be finished with a six club circuit.

Manager John Smith, of the Manchester team, thinks that his new pitcher Voltz is destined to be another Matthewson.

The Lowell team has released pitcher Pete Gildea, and all of the East Rochester representatives in the New England league have now been sent home.

Beville, the American league pitcher now with Lowell, won his first game for that team on Saturday. Beville was defeated in his first four games in the New England league.

Americans were naturally disappointed at the failure of Ward and Davis to defeat the Dohertys in the tennis contest for the English championship, and were equally disappointed at the defeat of the Pennsylvania crew in the race with the crack Leander eight, at Henley, England, but American success abroad in other branches of athletics gives us sufficient cause to feel elated. Major Taylor, in twenty-four races with the European cyclists, won eighteen victories, and proved unquestionably his right to the title of champion of the world. In addition to this, the American athletes at London, practically swept the boards for the second time, on Saturday, winning four out of five events, and taking second in the fifth, while Eddie McDuffee at Revere Beach, on the Fourth, defeated Sydney Jenkins, the Englishman, in a motor paced bicycle race with ridiculous ease.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular meeting of the board of health was held on Monday morning. City Solicitor Emery submitted his opinion on certain cesspool nuisances. The board gave him enough work to busy him for several weeks.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Thomas Coleman is the Man Wanted By the Portsmouth Police.

Sheriff George W. Parker of Dover went to Westbrook, Me., to look over a fellow giving the name of Thomas Flint who was arrested in Biddeford Saturday for stealing a horse and carriage from a Westbrook stable. The fellow, when arrested had a woman with him and answered perfectly the description of Thomas Coleman, the horse thief who has been operating in this section so successfully of late, and who stole the horse and carriage from J. Frank Seavey's stable abt at a week ago.

The minute Sheriff Parker put his eye on the man under arrest in Maine, he recognized him as being the man wanted Coleman. The Maine authorities had already bound him over to the September term of court and refused to turn him over to Sheriff Parker, they preferring to punish him first for his alleged crime. Coleman is also wanted by the Rockingham county authorities on a charge of stealing a team at Hampton.

The Portsmouth officers were in York on Sunday looking for Coleman and were in hopes of locating him because the girl was there.

A VACATION RECREATION PLACE.

Northern New England is the summer pleasure and vacation ground for the world. No other section can boast of scores of lakes, a hundred beaches and a whole mountain range within the meagre boundaries of a hundred square miles, yet this is what New England has, and, though there are thousands of tourists annually at these resorts, there can be accommodated hundreds of thousands more.

Every nook and corner of New England is an outing resort and the Boston and Maine lines reach all the leading ones If you are interested in or intend to take a vacation this season, you want a Boston and Maine Excursion Book. It's free for the asking. Send a postal to General Passenger Dept. (21), B. & M. R R, Boston.

A FREQUENT VISITOR.

One of the Best of the Consolidation Coal Company's Fleet.

The ocean tug Savage of the Consolidation Coal company's fleet is a frequent visitor here. The Savage is one of the largest tugs on the Atlantic coast and is fitted with all the latest improvements.

She was built in 1900 at Columbia Iron works and was designed by John McInnes, the present assistant superintendent at the Bath Iron works. She has a tripple expansion engine, measures 150 feet long, 27 feet wide, 27 feet deep, and has a speed of 13 knots light and can tow a string of three big barges along 6 5 knots easily.

The Savage is commanded by Capt. J. S Hand, formerly of the steamer Charles F. Mayer, J. G. Wallace is chief engineer, and W. J. Dohler first assistant. The Savage carries a crew of 17 men. The Consolidation company has a fleet of four big tugs, the Cumberland, Piedmont, Georges Creek and Savage, also two ships, Charles F. Mayer and Frostburg.

BOUND FOR MEDITERRANEAN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The navy department received a cablegram this morning announcing the departure of Rear Admiral Cromwell on board his flagship, the cruiser Chicago, from Rio Janeiro for St. Vincent, Canary islands, en route for the Mediterranean, to take command of the station.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm:

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.;

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The rush at the depot continues in spite of the drop in the temperature.

FLOURISHING GOLF CLUB.

Abenaqui Club of Rye Beach Has a Membership of 500.

One of the most flourishing golf clubs in this section is the Abenaqui club of Rye beach, which opens its season with a membership of of 500 under the most favorable conditions. The fact that one of the best players of the Exeter club is an officer of the organization causes much interest to be taken in the club there. This year's officers are: President, Henry Diblee of Chicago; vice president, Gen. William P. Chadwick of Exeter; secretary and treasurer, Frank C. Hall; directors, Norman Williams, Jr., and A. A. Carpenter of Chicago and George A. Allen of [illegible]

All these gentlemen have been working in their efforts to develop this [illegible] and bring it to its present [illegible] condition. The club's nine hole course is charmingly located near both Rye beach and Little Boar's Head, and has been newly laid out since last season, and the greens put in perfect condition. The playing distance is now 2383 yards.

TO NEW YORK BY SEA.

A delightful sea trip of twenty-four hours for only $3.00 is offered by the Joy Line on their steamer "Old Dominion," sailing for Boston every Monday and Thursday. Tourists, returning to Buffalo via New York, will find this the most attractive sea trip out of Boston, as it is the only line passing through Long Island Sound by daylight.

As the steamers are running very full, an early reservation of staterooms is advisable. Full information on application to George F. Tilton, City Pass. Agt., 214 Washington St., Boston. Telephone 2022 Main.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

The California minstrels at Lake Massabesic this week.

The summer opera season has opened at Contoocook park.

The project of a new theatre at Nashua has been abandoned.

The Bennett & Moulton repertoire company will probably open the season at Concord.

The Christie Baird Stock company are playing repertoire in the north country.

Leigh Morrison, the new lessee of the Grand Dime, Boston, is at Canaan for the summer.

A recent interesting marriage in the profession is that of young Dion Boucicault and Irene Van Brugh.

Ormsby A. Court, recently deposed as manager of the Park theatre, Manchester, may open a new place of amusement in that city.

The Carleton vaudeville company, headed by H. G. Carleton, who was Lem Ransom in Our New Minister, is on the New Hampshire circuit.

Klaw & Erlanger have decided to present The Bostonians for the first time in De Koven and Smith's new opera, Maid Marian, a sequel to their big hit, Robin Hood, in Philadelphia, Nov. 4th.

New Hampshire has five parks in which vaudeville is given regularly. J. J. Flynn manages those in Nashua, Manchester and Concord, and J. W. Gorman furnishes the attractions for Dover and Hampton.

THE PLAYGOER.

RACES OPEN TODAY.

The New England mile track circuit will be formerly opened by Manager Frank Christie at his Granite State park, Dover, this Tuesday afternoon. Try as hard as he could, Mr. Christie was only enable to fill six classes for a three days' meeting, and the number of entries in each class are limited. The quality of the horses entered, however, are such that some first class sport is assured.

Quite a lot of the horses booked to start during the meet are headed for the Grand circuit, and will be shipped direct from Dover to Detroit, which opens next Monday.

In the 2:12 class today are entered the deep water campaigners, Phoebe Onward and Chain Shot. Dr. E. E. Frost's pacer, Carmine, is down in the 2:10 class. He will be sure of a good trying out, for opposite to him is a field of pacers of known ability.

PRINTED IN FULL.

The Concord Monitor, on Monday, printed in full the text of the decision of the supreme court on the Portsmouth railroad controversy, the whole making over two columns.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INDIAN LANDS OPENED.

President Issues Proclamation—Settlement Begins Aug. 6.

Washington, July 8.—The proclamation of President McKinley opening the settlement the lands ceded by Indians in the territory of Oklahoma has just been given to the public. The proclamation covers the cessions made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900.

The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in these reservations which are not reserved at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 6th of August next, the lands to be open to settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

The proclamation are that beginning on the 10th inst. and ending on the 26th, those who wish to make entry of land under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at El Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for each land district.

To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registering office appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation.

Registration cannot be effected through the use of the mail or the employment of an agent excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may present their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one soldier. No person will be allowed to register more than once. After being registered applicants will be given certificates allowing them to go upon the ceded lands and examine them in order to aid them in making an intelligent selection.

It is explicitly stated that "no one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of the lands in advance of the opening provided for," and the statement is added that "during the first 60 days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers."

The Rogers Will Contest.

New York, July 8. The Journal says that the executors of Jacob S. Rogers' will have decided to have the battle between the heirs and the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York for the locomotive builder's $8,000,000 fought out in the prerogative court at Trenton. "This step was taken," said William Pennington, one of the executors, "because of the expected litigation over the will. The estate will probably be tied up for years and it will be necessary from time to time to secure orders of court for the handling and proper investment of the funds. The decisions of the chancellor could be tied up in the lower courts and so we deem it best to bring the case before the chancellor at once."

Transport McPherson Saved.

New York, July 8. The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamers I. J. Merritt and Relief have arrived from Matanzas, having rescued the United States transport McPherson, which went ashore last February about 11 miles west of Matanzas, Cuba. The wreckers have worked nearly five months on the transport. The transport was finally hauled off June 1 and taken to Matanzas after a month's work at preparing the wrecked vessel for sea. The three steamers sailed June 30 for this port. Eleven men, including Captain Henricks, of the McPherson's crew are still on board with 37 wreckers.

Train Robbers Get Away.

Anaconda, Mon., July 8. Special dispatches from a staff correspondent of the Anaconda Standard on the ground are to the effect that there is now little hope of the sheriff's posse overtaking the men who held up the Great Northern express train at Wagner, Mon., last Wednesday. The correspondent has just returned from the section of country where the posse is expected to overtake the robbers. He reports that the pursuers have been outwitted and that the robbers have eluded them.

Fire Escape Proves Fatal.

Syracuse, July 8. During an exhibition of Professor Smith's "fire chute for life" at Potsdam Henry Phillips of Watertown, an assistant, climbed a 75 foot ladder to adjust the apparatus. The ladder broke and he fell 60 feet. He died. Investigation shows a guy rope which held the ladder had been cut, but when or by whom is not known. The officials are investigating.

The Perry Monument.

Yokohama, July 8. A number of Japanese warships will be present in addition to the four American warships under Rear Admiral Rodgers at the unveiling July 14 at Kurihama of the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Perry July 14, 1853.

Cuban Teachers In New York.

New York, July 8. Among the passengers who arrived per steamer Olinda from Cuban ports were Sylvester Scovel and 34 Cuban teachers en route for Harvard university at Cambridge, Mass.

General Wood Better.

Havana, July 8. The condition of Governor General Wood who has been suffering from typhoid fever, is now much improved, and he is sleeping well.

Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; moderate temperature; light west to north winds.

PIERRE LORILLARD DEAD

Had Returned From England In Critical Condition.

GREAT FINANCIER AND SPORTSMAN

His Was the First American Horse to Win the Derby—Many Turf Victories at Home and Abroad—Leaves About $25,000,000.

New York, July 8.—Pierre Lorillard, the famous turfman and tobacco manufacturer, died at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he had been lying dangerously ill of Bright's disease since his arrival from Europe on the steamship Deutschland last Thursday. At his bedside were his children Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mr. Tailer, Mr. Kent, Dr. Edward Kilroe, Mr. Lorillard's private physician; Dr. Austin Flint and several nurses.

Pierre Lorillard was for a quarter of a century distinguished in the social, commercial and sporting history of this city. His father, Peter, left five sons—Pierre, George, Jacob, Ernest and Louis and three daughters. It was said that each of these received $1,000,000 from the estate. The tobacco business also went to the sons, of whom only Pierre had a taste for trade. So he bought the interest left to his brothers and conducted the business for many years with great skill. His estate is now estimated at $25,000,000.

He was married to Miss Emily Taylor and lived for many years at the northeast corner of Thirty sixth street and Fifth avenue, where he and his wife entertained lavishly and were conspicuous in society of the time. He was the owner of Ochre Point at Newport before he sold it to Cornelius Vanderbilt and was a devoted yachtsman. He owned the schooner Vesta and was one of the crew that raced in her from Sandy Hook to Cowes for a sweepstake of $10,000. Later he had built from his own designs the steam yacht Radha, one of the most famous boats of her time.

Winner of the Derby.

Pierre Lorillard became world famous as a turfman when his colt Iroquois won the English Derby in 1881, and to this day his is the distinction of being the only American who ever won that classic event with an American bred horse. Prior to that but one American, Richard Ten Broeck, had ever tried to capture the classic turf event, and his attempt was a failure. Mr. Lorillard had Parole in England at the same time and with him won the City and Suburban and other important races. When Iroquois won the Derby, it created a sensation in this country, and it is an actual fact that in Kentucky there was talk among turfmen of running Mr. Lorillard for the presidency.

It was with Pontiac that Mr. Lorillard not only won the Grand Steeplechase, but also pocketed a fortune in bets. He backed his horse so heavily that many of the books refused to put up a price against the horse just before going to the post. This was characteristic of Mr. Lorillard, who was always a big bettor, a plunger in fact. In 1882 he bought the French stallion Mortimer. Mr. Lorillard made a sensational move for with his get he came near sweeping the turf a dozen years ago, especially with Chimera and Cadmus. In 1892 Mr. Lorillard purchased Lamplighter, then champion of the turf, for $30,000 from S. S. Brown. He also had two sterling winners in Vestibule and David Garrick.

The Beresford-Lorillard Partnership.

Being of an impetuous nature, Mr. Lorillard retired three or four times from the turf, threatening never to return, but he always came back. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Lord William Beresford to run horses on the English turf and incidentally engaged John Huggins to train for the stable. Huggins' most recent success was the preparation of W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski, which won the English Derby not many weeks ago.

Mr. Lorillard leaves an extensive stable in England now, though it does not contain such star performers as those that used to carry his colors to the front in the olden times. Danny Maher has been riding for him in England. On American tracks Mr. Lorillard was still in evidence in later years, Bium and Kuff, which ran the last week of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, carrying his colors and running in his name.

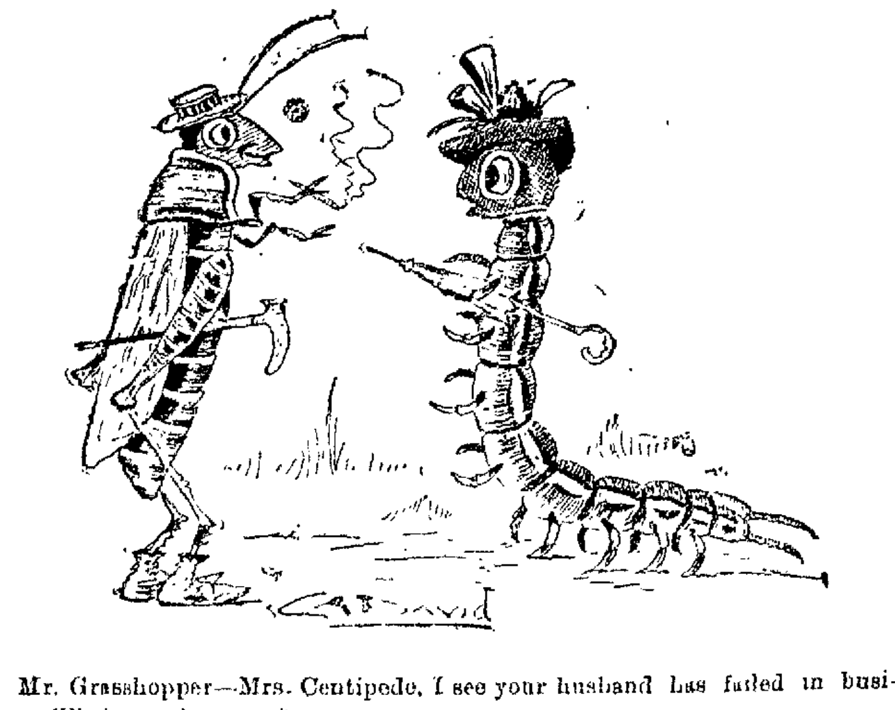
In breeding Mr. Lorillard was extensively engaged. He had a big establishment at Rancocas, N. J., from which many noted racers were sent out. His brother, George L. Lorillard, also had a formidable stable once, the star of which was the Duke of Magenta.

Leaves an Extensive Stable.

Mr. Lorillard founded the colony of Tuxedo on some land in the Ramapo hills that had come to him by inheritance. He was always a believer in the success of this scheme, although it seemed problematical enough when he set to work on the wild and untillable land.

Mr. Lorillard was interested with the French government in fitting out the two Charnay Franco-American archaeological expeditions to explore the ancient cities of central America and Yucatan. France, as a reward for his generosity, made him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Lorillard lived abroad for several years before his death, as his interests in English racing absorbed much of his time. He was born on Oct. 13, 1833, in this city. His oldest son, Pierre Lorillard, who lives at Tuxedo, is the father of two children. His other children are Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. T. S. Tailer. His second son, Griswold, died at the age of 25. Mr. Lorillard was a member of many clubs.



Mr. Grasshopper—Mrs. Centipede, I see your husband has failed in business. What was the cause?

Mrs. Centipede—Well, he had to buy shoes for the twins, and it was too much for him.

THE BUFFALO FAIR.

Attendance Up to Date Nearly Two Million.

Buffalo, July 8. The total attendance to date at the Pan-American exposition is 1,779,868. The exposition attendance began on the 20th of May, but at that time many features were incomplete, and the people remained away. The average daily attendance for June, including five Sundays, was over 31,000. The excessively hot weather during the last two weeks has had a deterrent influence on the attendance, notwithstanding Buffalo is rated as "the coolest city" by several degrees on account of the breezes from Lake Erie. It is believed that July and August will easily bring the total above 5,000,000, and it will remain for September and October to bring the remainder of the 10,000,000 at which the statistics of the guessers have been set. At the Chicago World's fair 58 per cent of the attendance was during the last two months. It 5½ million paid admissions, with revenues from concessions, will repay the cost of the Pan-American exposition. One thing that has perhaps counted seriously against the attendance to date is the short limit railway excursion ticket, which gives the holder but one or two days at the exposition.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad which the exposition officials desire to be corrected to the effect that accommodations in Buffalo are expensive. On the contrary rates generally are very low. Luxurious lodgings in private houses near the exposition can be had abundantly at $1 per night and meals from 25 cents upward.

Terrible Storm in Tennessee.

Nashville, July 8. A rainstorm approaching a cloudburst swept over Lynchburg, Moore county, and vicinity. Mulberry creek, which half way encircles the town, rose six feet in less than 40 minutes, washing away lumber, fences and bridges. The postoffice at County Line had to be anchored to prevent its being demolished, and the damage to farm lands is extremely heavy. Thousands of rails were lost and much wheat in shocks swept away. In some instances the growing corn was totally destroyed. On the farm of Mrs. Callie Bobo where wheat thrashing was in progress, the thrasher and a load of wagon were carried some distance by the flood. No loss of life has been reported.

Planting.

All things that grow out of the ground, such as peas, corn and the like, must be planted in the increase of the moon, from new to full, all things that mature in the ground, like potatoes, must be planted in the decrease or waste of the moon, from full to new.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

They Have a Busy Sunday at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 8. The Endeavorers made Sunday a busy day. The day opened with three meetings of one hour each held in three of the largest of the city churches and conducted by the Revs. Floyd W. Tomkins of Philadelphia and Cornelius Woelfkin of Brooklyn. The meeting at the Central Christian church was to have been conducted by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of New York city, who is now seriously ill at his country home at Winona Lake, Ind., but the meeting was not held.

The various pulpits about the city were occupied during the rest of the morning by the visiting ministers, whose topics were "Twenty Years of Christian Endeavor." The attendance at these meetings was large, especially so at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, where the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka spoke.

The afternoon was devoted to three simultaneous evangelistic meetings in the Music hall auditorium. These meetings were classified for men, women and children.

It is estimated by the local committee that there are at least 40,000 visiting Endeavorers in the city, and many more are still expected.

Ithaca Plagued With Frogs.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 8.—Ithaca is suffering from a frog pest after the recent heavy rains. The frogs have appeared in great numbers. The ground in the vicinity of Renwick park is covered with them. A train which left for Auburn had difficulty in working its way through the myriads which appeared on the track. The track became so slippery from the ones killed that the wheels would not take hold of the rails. Traffic on a branch of the Ithaca street railway running on Stewart avenue has been impeded, and thousands of the frogs appeared on the vacant lots south of the Fiske-McGraw mansion.

Mrs. Nation's Law Unconstitutional.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 8. A jury of prominent business men took four minutes to find one of the state's new liquor laws passed as a result of Mrs. Nation's crusade unconstitutional. It was the "inquisition" law, which authorizes county attorneys to summon and examine witnesses touching their knowledge of the violation of the law. Dan F. Campbell, an attorney, who was summoned, refused to testify and was arrested. The jury acquitted him, though he admitted the charge.

How to Tell the Genuine.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Already Assembling For the State Convention.

JAMES KILBOURNE FOR GOVERNOR.

His Nomination Practically Certain. Rest of the Ticket Cannot Be Forecasted—Fight For Control of the State Central Committee.

Columbus, O., July 8.—Although the Democratic state convention will not convene until Wednesday morning, the leaders and some of the delegates are already here. The delegates meet by congressional districts tomorrow, when the members of the committees will be selected. As no effort will be made to indorse McLean, Johnson or any one else for senator and as the nomination of Colonel James Kilbourne for governor is regarded as assured no general interest is being taken in the committee on credentials.

Much interest, however, is being taken in the selection of members of the state central committee, on which the McLean men have had a majority. The interests of Colonel Kilbourne and Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland as well as of John R. McLean and of others are involved in the new state organization. Mr. McLean will not be here, but his friends are looking after the reorganization. Mayor Johnson is chairman of the Cuyahoga delegation, but he will not be here owing to the death of his brother last week.

Many Gold Democrats Delegates.

Nearly all the leaders of what were known as Gold Democrats are delegates to this convention, and they are opposing the platform views of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Mayor Jones of Toledo as well as any reference whatever to the silver question. The Hamilton county delegation from McLean's home at Cincinnati has selected Charles W. Baker as chairman and Judson Harmon and Harlan Cleveland as members of the committee on resolutions for their respective districts. Baker was a leader for Palmer and Buckner, Judge Harmon was attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet, and Harlan Cleveland was United States district attorney under the same administration.

The only probable candidate for the governorship against Kilbourne is J. A. Zimmerman. As the Kilbourne following claim 200 votes more than a majority on the first ballot the plans of the Zimmerman men are not known. The names of E. M. Hessley and Joseph Poe of Cleveland are mentioned for the lieutenant governorship; also those of Anthony Howells, C. E. Poples, Dennis Donavan, C. B. Smith, William Denman, John Cassaday and Mayor Hoskins. It is believed that the Kilbourne men will select some one for second place and that there will be a free for all contest for other places on the state ticket by the following contestants:

Contest on Balance of Ticket.

For Judge of Supreme Court—E. B. Finley, Joseph Hidy, S. W. Courtright, G. M. Stoltzgarber, Frank Southard and Edward Dempsey.

For Attorney General—F. S. Monnett, Harry A. Mykrantz, B. M. McCarthy and M. C. Burns.

For State Treasurer—P. Page Aleshire and J. H. Morris.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Justus D. Smoots, David Fisher and Franklin P. Edison.

For Member of the Board of Public Works—James Holman, Frederick Leete and T. Dwight Paul.

E W Grove

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Alleged Boer Atrocities.

London, July 8.—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence to mail advices from Vlakfontein which attribute to the Boers inhuman atrocities that the censor would not allow to be described by cable. "A couple of Boers," says The Daily Mail's correspondent, "who were armed with Martinis, walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If it were otherwise, then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would shoot an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say, 'Oh, Christ, don't,' and then bang went the rifle. That is what happened."

Congressional Committee In Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., July 8.—With the exception of Congressman Bankhead of Alabama, who was suddenly called home, the entire congressional committee on rivers and harbors is now here. The party has been making an inspection of the ports of the lower sound and coast. Here they visited the Bremerton navy yard and inspected the largest dock on the Pacific coast, in which the battleship Oregon is to be repaired. The committee will later inspect the site of the proposed Lake Washington canal, connecting the lake with Salmon bay.

Fatally Burned by Explosion.

Milwaukee, July 8.—As the result of the explosion of a gasoline tank in the cellar of the country house of William E. Fitzgerald at Lake Nagawicka Mr. Fitzgerald was so badly burned that he died, and his coachman, William Grunwald, is in a dying condition. Mr. Fitzgerald was president of the Milwaukee Drydock company and managing director of the American Shipbuilding company. He was well known throughout the great lakes and one of the business men of Milwaukee. He commanded a prominent position.

W. A. CLARK INDICTED.

Federal Government Seeks Big Game.

DALY ESTATE IS ALSO INVOLVED.

Montana Millionaires Charged With Holding Stolen Lands—Senator Must Defend Title to 14,000 Acres, and Dalys Are Asked to Pay $1,300,000.

Helena, Mon., July 8.—Senator W. A. Clark, Margaret Daly of New York, administratrix of the estate of Marcus Daly; the Anaconda Mining company and the Bitter Root Development company must stand trial in the federal courts for alleged irregularities in timber lands in Montana and Idaho involving millions of dollars. It has taken years for the mills of the nation to grind out the grist of prosecutions against these great interests, but now the mills are grinding fine.

Senator Clark must fight with all his resources for the title to 110,000 acres of timber land. The Daly interests, including the great mining companies named, must defend a suit, instituted by the department of justice, for the recovery of $1,300,000, the value of timber alleged to have been cut from the government's lands in Montana.

These prominent interests are not the only ones attacked. One hundred and two indictments have recently been found by federal grand juries against individuals accused of directing the scheme which the government declares defrauded it of great amounts and violated the timber laws. All this has come about in the last few weeks.

State Officials Wouldn't Prosecute.

For three years the government has been trying to get the regular officers of the department of justice in Montana to prosecute the case with vigor. This has been all in vain, and not until the appointment of special agents of the department, with a special assistant attorney general, to force the fight has anything been done. Since that time events have moved rapidly. Within the last few days six suits have been entered against the Daly interests, Senator Clark has been notified that he must fight for his land title, and several of the other principals have been arrested.

The story of the alleged timber land frauds in Montana dates back 10 or 12 years, when the federal government took cognizance of them. E. T. Bonner and A. B. Hammond of Missoula were then charged with cutting millions of feet of timber from the public lands. Suits were brought against them, but through the exercise of political influence the suits dragged along in the federal courts for years and finally were dismissed. Afterward Bonner and Hammond sold their $1,000,000 interests to Marcus Daly and the Anaconda Copper Mining company.

It has been a notorious fact in Montana for years that thousands of acres of timber land have been entered and patents granted to employees of the milling companies. These things have been known to not only the general public, but also to the land owners in the districts where the entries are made. In recent years, owing to the wholesale cutting of timber and the great extent of land taken up in this way, good timber lands have been getting rapidly scarce.

Griswold's Scheme.

A Mr. Griswold, representing Michigan timber men, came to western Montana two years ago. He looked over the ground and arranged to have the lands selected, amounting to about 140,000 acres, entered for his Michigan principals. Before the deal was concluded he fell out with his eastern allies and then went to work for R. M. Cobban of Missoula to secure the lands. After he had induced dressmakers, schoolteachers and all sorts of people to enter the land and get patents Mr. Cobban bought the titles. Then Mr. Cobban tried to find a market for his holdings. He went east, but could not get what he thought the lands were worth. He also offered the lands to the late Marcus Daly and F. A. Heinze. Finally Senator W. A. Clark, who at that time was at war with the Anaconda company, concluded that he must have the timber, since he needed it for his Butte mines and since Mr. Daly controlled all the sawmills in the greater part of the timber district. Accordingly he bought the lands from Mr. Cobban, paying more for them than any one else would have done.

The facts were brought out before the federal grand jury which sat here recently, and 102 indictments against 40 persons were found, a large number being against Cobban, Griswold and United States Commissioner Catlin. Messrs. Cobban and Catlin have been arrested and are out under heavy bonds. The others are being sought by the United States marshals.

In Idaho the same methods were pursued as in Montana, and some of the same persons are indicted in connection with the timber depredations in that state.

Peace In Argentina.

London, July 8.—The Argentine minister to Great Britain, Florencio L. Dominguez, is understood to have received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated July 6, asserting that there has been a complete cessation of the disturbances growing out of the protests against the bill which the Argentine government has announced its intention to withdraw for the unification of the Argentine debt.

An American Woman Honored.

London, July 8.—Mrs. Ronalds, one of the American women who raised the fund with which the hospital ship Maine was bought and equipped for the use of the British in the Boer war, has been gazetted as an honorary lady of grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

STILL LOOKING FOR HIM.

Prospector—Have you ever been told that there was gold on your farm?

Farmer Rubberneck—Yer bet, a feller came here once and dug up a gold brick right over thar by that barn. I've been lookin' for him ever since.

E W Grove

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ONE DAY ONLY

Wednesday, July 10

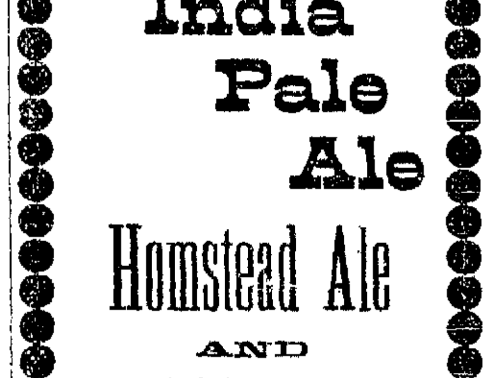
MILLER'S FIELD

THE SIPE

Educated Animal

AND

Lilliputian Shows



185 Small Ponies 100 Funniest Monkeys
150 Clever Dogs 200 Strange Animals

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Grand Street Parade at 10 A. M. Two Performances, rain or shine.

General Admission 25c.
Children at Matinee 15c.

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

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Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

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BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

SEMI-WEEKLY	TAKE	DAILY
Ideal Tourist Route.	THE	Except Sunday VIA PROVIDENCE
Direct steamer all the way by water, through the Sound by day light.	Joy Line	LAST TRAIN 3:42 P.M. South Station
$3.00 Including Berth in Stateroom.	TO New York	$2.00 Leave New York Pier 31, E River 5 P.M.

Buffalo via N. Y. & Hudson River.

Lowest Rates Out of Boston.

Tickets and Information at 214 Washington St., Boston. GEO. F. TILTON, Pass. Agt.

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Where you get the famous FISH DINNERS.

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HOFFMAN CEMENT

The only lot of fresh cement in the city

We have the largest stock and constant shipments ensure the newest cements.

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137 MARKET ST.

Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of

Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundr Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

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THOMAS McCUE.

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

And has received the commendation of Engineers Architects and Consumers generally Persons wanting cement should not be ceived. Obtain the best.

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GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8 20, 8 40, 9 15, 10 00, 10 30, 11 45 a. m., 1 35, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 5 45, *7 45 p. m. Sundays, 10 00, 10 15 a. m., 12 15, 12 35 p. m. Holidays, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8 30, 8 50, 9 30 10 15, 11 00 a. m., 12 15, 1 45, 2 15, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 00, *10 00 p. m. Sundays, 10 07, a. m., 12 05, 12 25, 12 45 p. m. Holidays, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

As to Being Foxy.

"De fish dat can swim fastes'," remarked Uncle Eph, "ain't always de las' toe be caught."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Clear Air.

The air in the English channel was so clear one day recently that the dome of Boulogne cathedral, 28 miles away, could be clearly seen from Dover with the naked eye.

To Soothe the Scald.

For a scalded mouth drink cream slowly. It will be found most soothing.

WOMAN AND HOME.

TWO CHICAGO YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR UNIQUE PLACES.

The Older Girls Dropping Out—The Girl in the Store—Discipline of Children—Happiness In Married Life—The Bride's Cake.

In the active out of door conduct of one of the large teaming businesses of Chicago and in the indoor management of one of the largest city and suburban express businesses of the city two Chicago girls have unique places in the business world.

For as Miss Barbara Hess of West Sixteenth street is the head of the Joseph Hess teaming business, so is Miss Maude Hastings of Wentworth avenue the manager of the down town office of the Hastings Express company. Forty teams, 125 horses and nearly 50 men are under the supervision of Miss Hess, while 132 wagons, 250 horses and more than 200 men and boys are looked after by Miss Hastings.

Of the two young women Miss Hess has the more "strenuous" life. She has fewer mental worries, but in all weathers and all circumstances her buggy, always

MISS MAUDE ADELAIDE HASTINGS.

hitched, stands in the shadow of the old Market street station, and from her dark little office, 200 feet away, she may have to hurry, jump into her rig and send the impatient Sam bowling down the street as if a 4-11 alarm had just struck and she were a member of a woman's fire brigade.

Miss Hastings leads a quieter life, but every moment of it is given to the details of business. In this, however, she still has time to leave a sharp impress of femininity on the whole office. A bunch of flowers, a glove, a veil, the neatness of the office and the disposition of books and papers on the desks, all show a woman's presence.

She is tall, of firm figure and with a striking head of auburn hair. She was born in Englewood in 1877, passed through the public school and, being of an active disposition, asked for a place in her father's office. From this position she has grown to managerial charge of the down town office of the company.

Every detail of the business is at her fingers' ends. With so many wagons and men in so many sections of the city the nicest judgment is required in timing deliveries, in making rates and in expediting business generally. All these details have been mastered by Miss Hastings, and the whole office looks to her for direction.

It is Miss Hastings' opinion that she has accomplished nothing extraordinary for a young woman. As she sizes up the duties of her position all that she needs to do is to be down to work promptly on time, to be quick at figures, to remember faces over the counter and voices over the telephone, to keep in mind just where and when each wagon in service should be at any emergency and at all times to be ready with tact, judgment and common sense in the transaction of business.

The Older Girls Dropping Out.

"I never see you anywhere nowadays," some one remarked to an attractive young woman. "Do you never go anywhere now? You used to be the gayest of the gay. Why have you given it all up?"

"Because I am neither fish, fowl nor good red herring," she laughed. "I have no place in society. I ought to be married and have my own establishment, and I have not. You see, it is this way with girls whose people do not entertain much: The first year they come out they are feted and made much of and have a beautiful time. The next year or two their glory pales a little, but they still feel it is their prerogative to go about and have a good time. Then comes a period of toleration, which also lasts a year or two. This brings a girl to her fifth or sixth winter. If she comes out at 18, she will be about 24 or 25—still young enough to enjoy life, one would think, but society has had enough of her. She feels it herself very keenly. Her invitations grow fewer in number, her partners fall off, her father no longer pays for her ball dresses with alacrity, her mother's attention is absorbed by her younger sisters, who must now be considered, and she feels that her day as a social butterfly is practically over.

"'I wonder that those old girls try to hang on,' I heard a callow youth remark at the last dance I went to. 'Mrs. X. has roped me in to dance the cotillon with one of them. I should think they ought to know enough to stay at home, with all the other girls coming on needing partners.' Fortunately I was not the 'old girl' he had to dance with, but it was one of my contemporaries, and I quite agreed with him. I think there is something undignified in keeping up the same old routine year after year, still anxious to get partners for the cotillon and supper at every dance and feeling all the time that the game is not worth the candle.

"For married women it is different. They have their assured place, and if they enjoy that sort of thing there is no reason why they should not attend every function, but it is becoming more and more the fashion for young women of my age who are unmarried to drop general society. By that I do not mean social life. We go to dinners, theater parties and once in awhile to some particularly smart ball; we have our warm friends and intelligent interests, but we decline to be society hacks, and I think we are right. Don't you?"

In Boston this habit of older girls "dropping out" is even more of a recognized thing. The women at the dances of the smart set there are nearly all debutantes and married women; the girls of several seasons are conspicuous by their absence.—New York Tribune.

The Girl In the Store.

No class of women is so much criticised and misunderstood as those who stand behind counters. It seems little is known about their real life and character, although it comprises some of the largest and most interesting bodies of the working women of today.

Like in all callings of life we find those among them who are not qualified for the business which they have so unfortunately chosen, but this cannot be said of the successful clerk. Like in every business so here—to be successful a good moral character is necessary, and the largest number of women in stores are intelligent and of a good moral character; indeed, the highest type of womanhood is found among them.

A girl who is a successful clerk, and there are many who are, is generally dignified, polite, observant and a good judge of human nature, as these are some of the most essential requirements. She is also a woman of tact, and her perceptive and conversational powers are well developed because of her contact with all classes and conditions of people. Notice the easy and graceful manner of women in stores—they move about with little or no embarrassment.

True, we meet with those who are ill mannered and even ofttimes rude, but this cannot be said of the majority, and in speaking of any class the majority should be taken into consideration.

No occupation in life is more trying and taxes the patience so much as standing behind the counter. The clerk is expected to be a walking fashion plate and dry goods journal. Many buyers are incapable of thinking for themselves, and the clerks must do all the thinking for them. In many cases they must study the peculiar style of beauty of their customers and know just what is best adapted to it, as to color, trimmings and materials, and they are also expected to know the exact amount required, notwithstanding the fact that they know nothing about the style in which the gown is to be made.

Many shoppers think a clerk should never grow tired, that it is entirely out of place for her, and she must under no consideration grow impatient or discourteous no matter how discourteous the one may be upon whom she is waiting.

There is often more discourtesy before the counter than there is behind the counter, and the lady is as often found behind the counter as before, and no doubt those who have so much cause to complain about the women behind the counter are not gifted with an overshare of courtesy themselves.—Elizabeth Voltz in Pittsburg Press.

Discipline of Children.

How many mothers, I wonder, realize the true significance of their play and fondling of the nurslings. It is hard to realize "how the mannikin feels his way, blind and wailing and alone, into the light of day." At first his little body is to him the world, his first sensation hunger and taste his first gateway of knowledge. The pleasure of feeding is his first emotion. Have you ever thought why he puts everything into his mouth as soon as he is old enough to grasp? Simply because the habit of knowing things through his mouth and tongue is his oldest habit and the one most frequently exercised, hence the strongest avenue to convey impressions to his soul.

After taste hearing seems to be the next sense developed, for nurse or mother has rocked and sung, and the rhythm and sound have distracted the mind wholly from tasting. Then comes the bright light, which by sharp contrast with darkness awakens the nerves of sight, and after awhile the little one responds to playful touches here and there.

The mother must exercise all these senses consciously in her play. Taste will take care of itself, but after feeding and sleep there should be occasionally bright objects brought into relation with the eyes, not too near nor too bright, nor must the impression be too prolonged. Let him hear pleasing sounds, music or singing, with repetitions and pauses, for the intermittent, rhythmic or otherwise is most impressive.

Pleasing sounds are better than the confusing noises sometimes used to attract and distract the "fussy" baby. Always play with the little hands and feet with accompaniment of the old nursery rhymes and melodies, as "Pat-a-Cake" and "This Little Pig," and the "mother play and nursery songs."

Froebel received all his best suggestions from the peasant mothers with their rural and folk songs, which unconsciously developed while they soothed. These methods he tried to free from all that was prejudicial and unwise, and we can do no better than apply his results to our own nurseries. The baby who receives intelligent but not officious attention in a playful way is apt to be a brighter baby than the "good" baby that will lie for hours quiet and attracted only by chance impressions so long as he is not hungry. Too much excitation, however, is to be avoided by the overzealous.—Boston Globe.

Happiness in Married Life.

Happiness in married life is to be gained just as enduring happiness in any other phase of existence on earth is to be found—by the use of the old fashioned virtues of unselfishness, consideration for others, politeness and kindness, all based on love and capped by common sense.

Like the old recipe for cooking the hare which begins, "First catch your hare," a happy marriage for a woman begins with "First select a man;" not an ideal made seraph, not an ossified brain, not a mere animal, but a man capable of loving and appreciating a woman's love.

Of course he will be more or less selfish. That is the way parents rear their sons to be. It is your task to bear with this selfishness at first until you can tactfully teach him how beautiful is thoughtfulness for others, and in a very sweet but very dignified way show him that you expect the same treatment you give, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the meantime you must recollect that a husband can always, at every approach, be the Prince Charming to anchor the enchanted princess with his first kiss if he is skilled enough in love's arts and refined enough to wish to keep the interesting role.

And in all love's ways man is much given to following woman's lead.

If you have no independent income of your own, have an understanding in your honeymoon with regard to money matters. Ask for an allowance to be set apart for your use, in order that no humiliating and indelicate discussions need ever occur between you on this subject. Then study to be economical and thrifty, and wise in your use of your allowance.

Love, sense and patience—those are the three important elements necessary to happiness in marriage.

The Bride's Cake.

The bride's cake is exclusively the bride's. Whatever the amount of cake previously stored in boxes for the guests to carry away as they pass out, there is always an especially decorated cake among the "goodies" served to the guests. It is intended frequently that the bride herself shall cut the cake in the presence of the guests, especially her maids, who expect to find in it a gold ring or some other article foretelling the marrying within a year of the finder. A bride lately took high handed hold of tradition and substituted a heart for the ring of our foremothers' superstition.

Some persons account for the bride's cake by saying that it originally was a sample of what she could do in the way of fanciful housekeeping; her wedding cake was her chef d'œuvre. Whatever it may have been, the confectioner takes the hazard now, and the dear girl is relieved of any possible last minute dissatisfaction with her accomplishments. One New York maker of cakes, whose pastry has long been famous, shipped an ornamented bride's cake with distinguished success 6,000 miles to Libreville, Gaboon, west Africa, says the Montreal Star.

Pastry ornaments of bride's cake often are uncolored. The rage for gold in every possible form is expressed in cake by the occasional use of a wreath of gold fruit and flowers, which remains intact after the cake is cut.

Boxes covered with silk and satin are among luxurious possibilities, but most are merely decorated with one or both monograms.

Do Our Girls Need Chaperons?

Just so long as a girl can cast responsibility on her mother, her school or her chaperon she will do so. When her thoughtless actions bring unpleasant results, she does not blame herself. Some one should have told her. Some one should have forbidden her. It is the business of the powers that be to look after her, and if she falls upon evil days the fault is theirs.

But suppose she has no chaperon and is obliged to think out her own course or action. When she does imprudent things and is uncomfortable in consequence, she must blame just herself. After she has spent some bad half hours in fruitless regretting she chooses her paths with more care.

Every time a girl decides for herself what is best for her to do or not to do she is stronger. This holds even if she does the wrong thing. Our mistakes teach us much. It is well for her to make small mistakes which do not count for much. By these she will learn to avoid later errors which count a great deal.—Florence Reid Myrick in Woman's Home Companion.

Old Maids and Old Bachelors.

There is an old saying that a woman is no older than she looks and a man no older than he feels, and the age at which bachelors and old maids become old depends very much upon themselves, though, as a matter of fact, people bring upon themselves the appellation of "old bachelor" or "old maid."

The man or woman who possesses a well regulated mind, a kind, pleasant disposition, sympathy with the suffering of others and fortitude to support pain is never referred to as an "old bachelor" or "old maid."

A selfish, unpleasant mannered, self absorbed, easily irritated man is "a miserable old bachelor." The term "old maid" is frequently given to the harsh voiced woman who imitates man in dress and bearing, one who interferes with everybody, causes trouble and does her best to make life miserable for everybody she comes in contact with.

Pay Parents Back.

I know of a family in which the girls are in possession of account books bearing witness to the expenditure of every cent they have cost their parents. This money they are paying back by degrees because they consider it a debt of honor. It would be a beautiful scheme to bring up every child to recognize the obligation he or she is under to parents—the financial obligation, I mean, for the other can never be wiped out. The money would mean little luxuries which, perhaps, were denied the parents in the early days of their married life and would scarcely be missed from the purse of a young and ardent worker without incumbrances. This plan would work well with the one of putting in the bank a sum of money at the birth of each child and allowing it to remain until majority is reached.—Betty Bradeen in Boston Traveler.

For Tired Feet.

Tired feet will be much relieved if the following little hints are carried out: Bathe them every night in warm water, washing them well with carbolic toilet soap and a loofah and using a brush to the nails. In the morning repeat the bathing and add to the water a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia or toilet vinegar. Do this again after coming in from a walk, when the feet feel very tired. Let them soak in the water for about ten minutes; then dry them and powder them.

Some of the costly things in the sultan's treasure house at Constantinople are children's cradles of pure gold inlaid with precious stones, divans covered with cloth of gold embroidered with pearls, suits of mail thickly incrusted with big emeralds and diamonds and other relics of former Ottoman splendor.

When washing clothing with the use of one of the cleansing soaps which are to be rubbed in before the real washing, the articles should stand for not more than half an hour. Some people soap them overnight, but this is not good with a soap, especially a yellow soap.

The first teapot made in England is still in existence and shows the London hallmark, 1697. Most of the early teapots seen in England were melon shaped and fitted with feet. Such a one is worth $125. Tea caddies a century or more old are also valuable possessions.

If hair which is to be curled be rolled up for a few minutes in papers or patent kid curlers while the fair damsel owning the locks is dressing, a prettier, fluffier effect will result than could be obtained from a hot iron or longer curling.

Greek Women.

Greek art, in current opinion, far surpasses in conception and execution all other art the world has produced. One is therefore not surprised to find that much modern literature and art are based on Greek ideals. Aside from direct influences which may be traced, literature and art abound in references to allusions to Greek life, thought and heroes, whether mythical or historical. Although women played comparatively an insignificant part in Greek civilization, it is by no means an insignificant place which the women of Greece fill in modern literature and art.

The Greek women were beautiful, and that their beauty was highly appreciated there can be no doubt. The Greeks loved symmetry, form and beauty of person, especially when combined with strength and activity. Greek art was based on similar principles. The Greek woman was much in the open air, always finding active employment, never allowing time to become a burden. Her strength and freshness of body produced a sweetness of temper and soundness of mind which serve as a charming background for litery or artistic treatment. Not a vicious woman appeared in either "Iliad" or "Odyssey." "Hellas," the later name for Greece itself, was originally applied to one section of the country as an epithet for "land of the beautiful women," beautiful both in physical and personal elements.

Invented by Women.

Nearly all the modern appliances for making housekeeping easy have been the inventions of American women. A clothes wringer, now known all over the world, was the invention of a negro charwoman in Washington. A self closing bread bin is one of the American woman's inventions. It is a cylindrical bin that closes itself the instant the bread is put into it. It is also used for cake and biscuits. Then there is the pea shelling machine, the cabbage cutter, the various vegetable slicing machines, the self acting knife washer, which keeps the handles from being put into the hot water and loosened, the egg breaker, the fruit and vegetable peeling machines, the raisin seeders. Patents for all these household necessities have been issued by the American patent office to women.

An American woman also it was who invented the method of preserving funeral wreaths. This was as far back as 1868, and now in the woman's department of the patent office there are on exhibition wreaths preserved by that particular method since that year. One of the best methods of embalming was also the invention of an American woman.—Cassell's Magazine.

That Alabaster Neck.

"It is no use trying for an alabaster neck, girls," said the handsome woman, "if you were not born with it. You may make it a bit plumper with hot baths and olive oil, by exercise and by filling out the chest by proper breathing; you may make it whiter with cucumber milk, but recognize your limitations and be content when you have done the best that you may. I saw a grizzly old carpenter at his work the other day, and he had the nearest approach to that alabaster neck we read about of any one I have ever seen. It was plainly visible with his old shirt turned away in front. Contrasting strikingly with the darker skin of his throat above was a neck as white as milk, without a hollow, without a bone, without a line. It is no use. A beauty, like a genius, is born, not made. We must freshen up our brown necks as best we may and in the meantime give thanks that we are not grizzled carpenters even with alabaster necks thrown in."—New York Times.

She Grows Violets by the Tubful.

A clergyman's daughter in England has found a profitable employment which she can carry on without leaving her family. She supplies violets to the London trade for crystallizing, sending the heads of the Neapolitan violets which she cultivates up to town and selling them at so much a pound. She grows her violets in tubs, with holes all round, planting the roots in layers one on top of another, with good earth between, the flowers being able to grow out of the holes in the sides of the tubs. She therefore gets a profusion of blossoms in a very small space. She has also tried strawberries grown in this manner, which have been very successful for the early market, and by growing them in a mass on the sides of a movable tub she is able to get them a greater amount of sun, which materially adds to the value of forced strawberries or fruit of any kind.

Don'ts.

Don't make any one feel self conscious in your presence. It indicates that you are excessively self conscious yourself.

Don't expect too much from other people, but encourage them to expect a great deal from you, and be sure you fulfill their expectations.

Don't make too much of your bodily ailments. It makes you tiresome to yourself.

Don't be cynical. It indicates that you are very young or that you have never become mature.

Don't vent on one man the irritation caused by the mistake of another. Don't vent on others the irritation caused by your own mistakes. Don't vent your irritation on anybody.

Don't apply these don'ts to other people. Apply them to yourself or else don't apply them at all.—Kansas City Journal.

The Teeth.

The constant and regular use of the teeth in masticating hard food tends to make them continually grow harder and stronger and better able to resist the influences that make for decay, while, on the other hand, living on soft food and neglect of mastication make them tender, soften the enamel and render them easily susceptible to corroding effects. A dentist, speaking on this subject, says: "Some men have healthy teeth all their lives because they were given good hard food during infancy. That is the period to begin to save the teeth. Mothers and nurses give children soft food, in many cases utterly ignorant of the result. Crusts and hard stuffs should be given to children as soon as they can eat them. In this way the teeth begin to grow healthy and gradually harden with time and use."

To Render Cloth Waterproof.

Stir one ounce of sugar of lead and one ounce of powdered alum into a gallon of rainwater, and when clear pour off the liquid. Soak the cloth in this for 24 hours, and when dry it will be found quite rainproof. Material treated in this manner should not be worn more than necessary.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

The Boy's Knife.

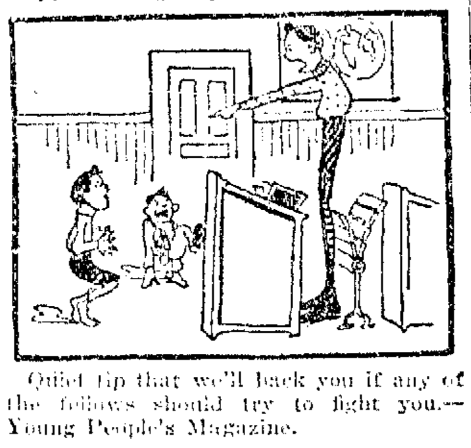
All boys have knives in their pockets, but some of them are so dull they are not of much use either to their owners or to their owners' neighbors. A boy without a knife, as I know from experience, is very miserable and in a poor way to get all the enjoyment out of life. Of course girls do not use knives so much as boys do, but they frequently have to borrow of their brothers or their friends when they want to sharpen pencils or cut their jumping ropes or gather pussy willows. Do not think I would urge selfishness upon my readers, but persons who borrow knives are often very careless with them, losing them or keeping them much longer than they need.

What I want to tell you is the very simple thing of how to keep a pocketknife sharp. With a little trouble and patience a knife can be sharpened and kept in good order, but it is surprising how few boys know how to do this. In the first place, if the edge of the blade is badly nicked, or if the sides curve out, it should be ground on a grindstone until the nicks all disappear. Be sure to put plenty of water on the stone, so that the heat arising from the friction will not take out the "temper" of the steel. Hold the blade firmly so that the stone will grind from the top of the blade nearly to the edge. When the grinding is done, the sides of the blade should curve in. The blade may then be said to be "hollow ground." If the stone is allowed to grind to the edge, the blade will become too thin and will "nick" easily.

Now place the blade in a flat position on a whetstone and grind with a circular motion. Treat both sides in this way till a slight fringe appears on the edge. If the knife does not need grinding, it can be "whet up" in the same way, with the exception of bearing a little more strongly near the cutting edge when rubbing across the stone. Either water or fine oil may be used on the stone, which should be kept clean. Last of all, rub the blade carefully on a strop or piece of soft, smooth leather, which will remove the fine fringe on the edge and will polish the blade. In following these directions you can put an edge on your knife that will require you to be careful of your fingers.—Chicago Record.

Changed Their Minds.

Tom and Bob—So you're the new boy in school, eh? Well, see here; we just dropped in to give you a—



Quiet tip that we'll back you if any of the fellows should try to fight you.—Young People's Magazine.

How Did Jim Know?

For several years my early morning walk lay through the first block of West Fifty-seventh street, where I used regularly to meet a milkman delivering milk. He would take from his wagon a rack containing several bottles and go from house to house, while his old gray horse walked sedately on alone.

One morning as I was passing the pair midway the block the man said to his horse:

"Go on, Jim, and turn at No. 7."

I watched with interest. Jim did go on until exactly opposite No. 7. Then he carefully turned and walked back to his master, or shall I say comrade? Yet some people think that the lower animals cannot reason.—Our Animal Friends.

Margie and the Diamonds.

A very bright 4-year-old had been told in the kindergarten of the beauty and value of diamonds, but none in her family had any to show her. She was told that Mrs. Taylor, an elderly and amiable friend, had some diamonds which she could see. Margie had gone to Mrs. Taylor and asked to be shown her diamonds. Quite a handsome ring was put in her hand for inspection, and she studied it intently for a few minutes, turning it in all lights. Then, looking up earnestly in Mrs. Taylor's face, she asked, "Which is the diamond, the brass or the glass?"

The Flowers With Wings.

Such a lot of yellow buttercups all in a meadow grew
So many, many years ago, when all the world was new,
And you'd thought they'd be the happiest things with nothing else to do
But be cuddled up by Father Sun and fed by Mother Dew.

But I hate to say it wasn't so, for when the birds would fly
High up among the mighty trees that towered to the sky
They would watch them with such envy and lament and mope and sigh:
"Oh, dear, just see them skim along! Oh, why can't you and I?"

Now, the fairy of the flowers once was passing by that way
To nurse a little primrose that was sickly, so they say,
And she heard them all bewailing to a blackbird on a spray,
"Oh, won't you let us have your wings a little while today?"

So the kindly fairy listened, and they told her all their woe,
And she summoned all the fairy knights whose wings were white as snow,
And begged and borrowed every one—they've several pairs, you know—
And put them on the buttercups, the poor things pleaded so.

Oh, high they flew, and low they flew; the old sun blinked his eye;
The breezes came a-chasing them, all laughing with surprise,
And ever since that day when first they fluttered 'neath the skies
We've had the buttercups with wings and called them butterflies.

—New Orleans Picayune.

EMPHATIC TALK.

The Kind that Carries Conviction to Every Portsmouth Reader.

Conviction must follow such emphatic proof as is given here. The testimony of Portsmouth residents should satisfy the most skeptical. Here is a Portsmouth case. Read it and see if doubt can exist in the face of this evidence.

Mrs. Mary A. Muchmore, of Richmond street, says:—"I noticed in a local paper an offer made by Doan's Kidney Pills to cure such cases as mine, and I sent to Philbrick's pharmacy for a box. I began taking them. They did me a world of good and that almost immediately after I began taking them. They finally stopped the pain and drove away the lameness. I think them a very superior medicine and I can can recommend them to anyone."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,

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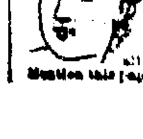

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THE HERALD.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.

The Constitution needs no amendment.

Weather Chief Moore is still guessing, but he has got another guess.

Thomas Dunn seems to have "done" everybody that came his way. But Mr. Dunn is "done."

There is talk about reviving the Irish tongue, but we always supposed it was able to speak for itself.

Owing to a democratic reform wave in St. Louis the city employes have not been paid off since April 1.

P. Lorillard liked good horses and manufactured good tobacco. He deserved the good old age that he attained.

The wind bloweth where it listeth, and Chief of the Weather Bureau Moore doesn't seem to be able to guess where that is.—Boston Herald.

Switzerland, alone among the nations, has no navy. Warships wouldn't sail well in the Alps and she really don't need the craft.

The professional statistician ought to come along with his estimate of how much time the people save since the abolition of revenue stamps on checks and telegrams.

A man has just been taken to Bellevue hospital in New York suffering from a mania that causes him to believe that he is going to marry to marry a sweetheart worth $20,000,000. There are worse diseases than this kind of insanity.

The receipts of the treasury from internal revenue have not yet shown the impression of the reductions in taxation made by the new revenue law. On the contrary the receipts for the first seven days of the month, including a holiday and a Sunday, have been $6,059,796 from internal revenue, against similar receipts for the same days last year amounting to $5,917,923. As the new law was expected to reduce the revenue by more than $3,500,000 per month, wholly under the head of internal revenue, the exhibit of the first week under its operation has proved something of a surprise.

Postmaster-General Smith authorizes the announcement of what he believes to be a very important postoffice reform. He is about to exclude from the privilege of the second-class rate of postage all publications except those originally intended to be included. The abuses of this privilege have been so many, so varied, so radical, so dishonest and so costly to the government that they may be properly denominated crimes—crimes against the postal service. They have cost the government, annually, much more than the deficit of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, and have prevented the establishment of 1 cent letter postage. The government is out of pocket, every year, in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 on the transportation of second-class mail matter, which contributes about two-thirds of the total mail matter carried. A loss on this second-class matter is the inevitable and contemplated result of the law, but the loss is much greater than it ought to be by reason of the abuses of the provision fixing the rate of postage of periodicals at 1 cent a pound. The intention of congress was that this low rate should be paid only by genuine newspapers, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, literary, artistic and scientific, and by periodicals issued by benevolent and fraternal societies, literary, historical and scientific associations, and trades unions. The decision as to the admissability of a publication to the second class rate has rested wholly with the postmaster general, for the law provides that to obtain the one cent a pound rate, the publisher must make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication. The abuses, therefore, which have at last grown to be so burdensome as to cost the government more than the whole postal deficiency, have grown up by reason of rulings of the department. At the same time congress has refused for the last four years to pass an act to protect the government and to make illegal the rulings which have resulted in those abuses.

An interesting statement has been prepared in the office of the comptroller of the currency at Washington showing the increase in the banking facilities as well as in the money circulation of the country from the passage of the gold standard law of March 14, 1900, to the end of the fiscal year a week ago. New banks have been organized to the number of 624, with an aggregate capital of $31,912,000. Of these 129 have a capital of less than $50,000, and constitute a new feature in the national system. Most of them are established in small places having a population of 3,000 to 6,000 and generally they have the minimum capital allowed, $25,000. Naturally, they are most numerous in the south and west, Texas having 59 and Iowa 40, but it is a curious fact that 69 new banks have been established in Pennsylvania, of which 31 belong to the new class of small banks and have an aggregate capital of only $892,000. The increase in circulation secured by bonds is over $107,000,000, but by far the greater part of this is taken out by the old banks under the privilege of increasing their issues from 90 per cent. to par of the value of the bonds deposited. There been no sign of the inflation beyond the needs of business apprehended by some as the result of the refunding provisions of the law, and the increase of banking capital is one of the incidents of prosperous business conditions.

B. & M. IMPROVEMENTS.

A Large Number of Important Jobs on Hand This Summer.

The Boston & Maine has a number of important improvements under way this summer. Perhaps the chief of these is the double tracking of the Eastern division between Salisbury and Greenland, which includes also the elimination of all grade crossings in that section.

When this work is finished the entire Eastern division will be double tracked between Boston and Portsmouth. With in a few weeks the last section of the Fitchburg division will be double tracked, making a double track all the way from Boston to Rotterdam Junction. Work is now progressing between Crescent and Scotia, N. Y., about seven miles.

Another section that is being double-tracked is that between Bellows Falls and Westminster, five miles, on the Vermont Valley road. At this place the "shouldering car," a B & M. invention, concerning which so much has been said in railroad circles, is at work.

Its value is shown by the fact that on May 12 last this car, with a total crew of eight men, including the engineer and fireman of the attendant locomotive, did in four hours work that would have taken 200 men all day.

Work has been begun on the Concord & Nashua electric line, and will be vigorously pushed to completion. The York Harbor and Beach branch is now being extended to the Portsmouth navy yard at Kittery.

Arrangements have been made already to rebuild the shed at pier 5, Hoosac Tunnel docks, which was burned last week. It will be reconstructed practically as before. The railroad suffered no loss by the fire except the inevitable inconvenience occasioned thereby.

Among minor improvements are a new motive power shop at Mechanicville, N. Y., to replace that burned in February, and which is nearly completed; a new coal delivery plant for locomotives at E. Deerfield, Mass.; a locomotive house at Greenfield; a transfer house at Rotterdam, to be erected jointly with N. Y. Central, and Y. M. C. A. buildings at Boston, East Deerfield and Rotterdam, all of which will be finished before winter.

Through passenger traffic, especially to the summer resorts, is very heavy at present. Freight traffic is good, but not unusually so, owing to a falling off in export business. The B. & M. expects to handle an enormous amount of export grain during the coming season, particularly over the Fitchburg division.

At his visit to St. Michael's at Exeter last Sunday Bishop Bradley confirmed a class of 61. Later in the day he confirmed a class of seven at Newfields. He preached four sermons during his visit.

The South End baseball nine, is to withdraw from the Junior league after playing out its part in the schedule of Saturday, July 13. Games with nearly equally matched nines will be gladly accepted as the boys believe they can make a good showing for themselves on any diamond.

The *Herald* has all the latest news.

KITTERY.

Kittery is without an automobile owner thus far.

Regular Tuesday evening prayer meeting at the churches this evening.

The regular meeting, this evening, of Constitution lodge, Knights of Pythias, will be held in Odd Fellows' hall.

The extra cars on the P. K. & Y. are now labeled with big, yellow placards, with the word "Extra" in heavy, black letters.

The subscribers of the organ fund of the Second Methodist church are reminded that the quarterly payment is now due and it would be pleasing to the committee to have a prompt payment.

Mrs Charles E. Chickering and daughter, Mrs. Schrieter, of Kittery, who are passing the summer at Old Orchard, attended a reunion of the residents of Oakland avenue, at Old Orchard on the afternoon of July 4.

Kittery will, during the summer, have Sunday mails, as have been agitated in the *Herald*, which was the means of having the petition liberally signed and sent to the postoffice department. The mail will arrive at 11 a. m., and close at 3 p. m.

While the steamer Alice Howard is off the Pocahontas and Kittery Point route, the navy yard workmen from Portsmouth are taken across the river on the ferryboat Kittery and given transportation on the electric cars between Badger's island and the end of the navy yard bridge.

George A. Hanscom, a well known druggist of Manchester, N. H., died yesterday at his residence, 26 Brook street, after an illness of four weeks, aged forty years, six months and twenty eight days. He was a native of Saco. He went to Manchester seven years ago after being engaged in the drug business for several years in Somersworth, and went into the employ of Dr. E. H. Currier. He afterwards bought out Dr. Currier and carried on the business alone until the time of his death. Seventeen years ago Mr. Hanscom married Miss Jessie Littlefield, daughter of the late Sylvester Littlefield of Alfred, who survives him. He also leaves two sisters, Annie and Nettie Hanscom of Kittery.

New Departure

I have a new stock of

Wall Papers and Paints

Which I can furnish a Lowest Prices.

Charles E. Walker,

Government St., Kittery, Me.

FIRST REGULAR MEETING.

Unitarians Hold Interesting Exercises at the Shoals.

ISLES OF SHOALS, July 9.—The ancient little chapel, built on the highest point of Star island for the use of fisher men's families in the days when the little town of Gosport was situated here, was opened yesterday for the use of the Unitarians now holding meetings on the island. It was not nearly large enough for all the attendants, but the rocks outside offered seats where one could hear the service and join in the singing. The Rev. E. S. Wiers of Billerica conducted the services. His topic was: "Belief in the Goodness of the World is a Necessary Condition for the Best and Most Hopeful Work."

The first regular meeting of the week was held in the hall of the Oceanic at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the president, Mr. Thomas H. Elliott of Lowell, who welcomed the people, expressing the hope that the meetings would prove to be as great a power and blessing as their predecessors have been in the last four years. The morning lecture was given by the Rev. Harry Jeseake of Hackensack, N. J., who spoke on "The Contribution of the Individual to the Regeneration of the World."

Mr. William Humphreys of Boston, who next spoke, urged more loyal co operation between the layman in the pews and the minister in the pulpit. Miss Lillian Clarke brought up the question of individual responsibility, telling the effect some of the little, often neglected ways in which the sense of responsibility should be made manifest. Mr. Elliott emphasized the importance of bringing home to business the vital, religious truths of today.

In the evening, a reception at the Oceanic was attended by many guests from Appledore. The occasion was pleasant and informal. In the receiving party were Mrs. Robert H. Davis and Miss Emma C. Low of New York, representing the Women's Alliance; the Rev. Thomas H. Elliott and the Rev. George H. Badger. Music was furnished by an orchestra. The evening closed with dancing.

The lawn party proposed for this evening has been postponed to Thursday evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward Wendell of Winter street, who has been very ill for several weeks, has so far recovered her health as to be able to walk out a short distance.

DUCKS IN THE SHELL

HOW THEY ARE HATCHED AND HELPED IN INCUBATORS.

The Young Bird's First Danger After Breaking a Hole In Its Shell Is Death by Drowning—No Swimming For the Growing Fowls.

Duck culture as a business proposition is not so simple as it seems. To one at all expert in this line the hatching and rearing of ducks are a comparatively simple matter, and there is a chance to figure out what the product will be from a given number of eggs. In this respect there is a difference between ducks and chickens, for a certain percentage of ducks can be raised and marketed under given conditions.

Through the eastern states there are many large plants devoted entirely to the rearing of ducks. One man, a pioneer in the business, keeps 2,000 breeding ducks in stock at all times and has each one as near a perfect specimen of its kind as can be found. One of the largest plants turns out about 50,000 ducks annually, and in the height of the killing season it is no exaggeration to say the feathers fairly fly on this place. In this plant the number of ducks that will be sent to market can be estimated from the first few hatches made early in the season, as the proportion of ducks hatched to the number of eggs placed in the incubators will be maintained throughout the season.

In market ducks the big white Pekins find the greatest favor. The Pekin is a bummer in the way of a market duck, as it grows rapidly and is hardy and white, which makes it pick clean and its feathers salable. A good price is paid for duck feathers.

The best point about the Pekins, in the eyes of the poultryman who is in the business for profit, is the rapidity with which they grow and the fact that they grow better out of the water than in it. It is a common thing for experts to raise Pekins that weigh six pounds when 10 weeks old. Ducks that weigh under five pounds at that age are a reflection on the skill of the poultryman who turns them out. An expert with chickens is not always successful in the handling of ducks, as the quackers need to be handled differently at all times. A difference is found at the outset, as 28 days are required in which to hatch a duckling, while a chick needs only 21 days in which to complete the process of nature that puts it into the world to scratch for a living.

The best work in producing ducks is done with an incubator, which will hatch more and better ducklings than an old duck or a hen. For incubating purposes the humble hen surpasses the duck, strange as it may seem. But, whatever way it is hatched, the duckling is much more interesting and amusing than a chick shortly after hatching.

A chick that cannot work itself out of the shell in short order is not worth bothering with, while a duck that is helped out of the shell is just as good as one that scrambles out without assistance.

When the duckling is ready to hatch, it taps a small hole in the shell and then stops to consider if it is worth while to do any more than that. It lies in the shell for a day without making any further effort to get out and here is beset with its first danger death by drowning. It seems odd to think that a duck would die in such an ignominious way, but practical poultrymen know that it is a danger that makes a difference on the wrong side of the ledger if it isn't guarded against, which is an easy matter.

When the duck has tapped a hole in the shell, it lies on its back if it is a well behaved youngster. Some of them are unruly, and they turn the egg over until the hole in the shell is beneath them. This wouldn't matter were it not for the fact that the duckling has its bill pressed against the opening in order to get air. When the egg is turned over, the fluid remaining in the shell flows to the opening, fills the tiny bill and the opening at the same time, and the foolish duckling chokes to death, unless some one happens along and turns the right side of the egg upward.

If the duck doesn't come out of the egg in proper time, the poultryman takes it out of the incubator and examines it. He breaks away part of the shell, being careful to rupture no blood vessels in the duckling, inserts a finger into the shell and yanks the duckling's head out. If ducklings can express their feelings, they are certainly pleased when this operation is performed.

The ducklings, which look like so many fluffy golden balls, are left in the incubator to dry off, during which time they are as lively as crickets. They run and hop about, bump into each other and are continually searching for something to eat. From the first they are fed a combination of grains, with a large proportion of meat. The more meat they get, within reasonable bounds, the better they will thrive. With a proper degree of heat and suitable food not more than 2 per cent ought to be lost.

But, above all things, they must be kept away from water. If they are allowed to paddle in or run through water, they will certainly die or be so badly crippled that they will not be available for market.

They are allowed to drink only when eating, and then the water is absolutely necessary. Without it the ducks cannot get the food down their throats. They fill their bills with food, into which sufficient grit has been placed to fit out their digestive apparatus, and then try to gulp it down. The food is always moist, but they cannot force it down until they have run over to a fountain and washed it down with a swallow of water. They slop the water all around their quarters, into which dry earth must be placed frequently in order to keep down the dampness.

While the rearing of ducks is simple enough, as has been said, it is another matter to make a good profit out of them. They eat voraciously and must be killed at a certain time to pick properly.

For the first few weeks of early spring they bring good prices, after which the price depends on the supply and demand. One season, for instance, the first consignments of broilers brought in New York city 50 cents a pound at wholesale. In a short time the price tumbled until it got down to 11 cents a pound, and there was no money in it at the latter figure.—New York Mail and Express.

Too Strong a Negative.

"It's pretty hard to select a wife nowadays," remarked Mr. Con Sect. "The average girl of today doesn't know enough."

"I've found," replied Mr. Mittens, "that they 'No!' entirely too much."—Philadelphia Record.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

How'd You Like It?

How'd you like to be, this day,
Where a river's swishin,
Lyin full length on a green
Margin, where the branches lean?
Ain't that worth the wishin?

How'd you like to be, this day,
Far from cities sunny,
In a quiet country ranch,
You a-wadin in a branch?
Ain't that worth your money?
—Atlanta Constitution.

Familiar Example.

"This verse," said the Sunday school teacher, "says 'to him that hath shall be given.' You must have noticed many instances of the operation of this principle. Will you mention one?"

"Yes'm," said one of the little girls. "When you've got a sore eye, all the bugs and things fly into it."—Chicago Tribune.

The Reason For It.

He—It's strange you members of the Vassar alumnæ don't hold class reunions.

She—Not at all. You may as well ask a woman her age as to ask her to acknowledge what year she graduated in.—Philadelphia Press.

A Summer's Doings.

City man lied to held and wood
When come the heated spell.
He thought the air might do him good;
The farmer did him well.
—Evening Sun.

Her Invariable Rule.

Chawlie—And now that you have promised to be mine, dahling, I hope our engagement will not extend over a great period.

Mabel—Oh, no, dear; all my engagements have been short!—Stray Stories.

Poor Fellow!

Cham—How is Winter getting on?

Waggle—Well, when I last saw him he hadn't got a shirt to his back.

Cham—Poor fellow! Where did you see him?

Waggle—Bathing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Kansas Tragedy.

Over the town the cyclone passed,
Funnel in shape and wild of blast.
Knott was the town on that luckless spot.
The cyclone passed—the town was not!
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Doubt.

Stubb—Did you notice how that man's fingers were swollen at the tips?

Penn—Yes, and I can't tell whether he is a professional pianist or just a married man who has been tacking down matting.—Chicago News.

Chance For Heroism.

Adorer (anxiously)—What did your father say?

Sweet Girl—Oh, he got so angry I was afraid to stay and listen. He's in a perfectly terrible rage. Go in and appease him.—New York Weekly.

A Dreamland Tragedy.

He loved her—in a dream—(she dreamed)—
And she refused him—so it seemed—
But—in the dream—this sad mistake
(She dreamed)—she'd change when wide awake.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

His View of It.

McJigger—I thought your wife was economical.

Thingumbob—Such ignorance! My dear man, no woman is ever economical. She is either extravagant or stingy.—Philadelphia Press.

At the Church Picnic.

Afar from tiresome business haunts of man
We think to revel idly in the shade,
But, lo, we run athwart the grasping plan
Of sisters bound to sell us lemonade!
—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Aggressive Case.

Featherstone—Love is an awful thing, old man.

Ringway—Especially when you know the girl you love hasn't got money enough to support you.—Life.

Voices.

The wildwood calls me, "Come away!"
I wander with the breeze at play,
But at the twilit hour, alack,
My dinner table calls, "Come back!"
—Chicago Post.

These Boston Girls.

Clara—Is Hetty happy in her married life?

Esther—She ought to be. No less than three girls in town were after her Charley.—Boston Transcript.

How to Keep Cool.

Just fancy you're exploring
With the others at the pole
And smash the old thermometer
And let the weather roll!
—Atlanta Constitution.

A Trio In Evidence.

"Authors are frightfully conceited."

"Oh, not all of them."

"Well, the three authors I wrote to for their autographs all sent me their photographs."—Chicago Post.

Forgetting Time.

"I've had to learn so much this year,"
The schoolboy said, "you bet
I'm glad vacation time is here
So I can just forget!"
—Philadelphia Press.

Pastoral.

"Why does finding four leaf clovers bring luck?"

"Well, the man is already in luck who has time to hunt four leaf clovers."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Peculiarity.

Some men of wealth have made a lot,
And, pray, what have they done with it?
They simply add to what they've got
Instead of having fun with it!
—Washington Star.

Safe and Sure.

First M. D.—I don't believe in trying experiments, do you?

Second M. D.—No; not unless you are sure the patient will recover.—Harper's Bazar.

Usually.

The resignation, like the kite,
Far o'er the gazing crowds may roll,
But there's a string on it, all right,
Which keeps it safely beneath control!
—Washington Star.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles E. Oliver, P. C.; Willis B. Mathes, N. C.; Robert M. Herrick, V. C.; Frank E. Abbott, H. P.; William H. Hempshire, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each moth, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R., H. B Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—Harry Hersum, C.; William P. Gardner, V. C.; Edward E. Voudy S. Ex.; George D. Richardson, J. Ex.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley, F S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Willis Brooks Ind.; Arthur Parnham, E.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Albert G. Stimpson, N. G., Frederick B. Higgins, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

Needs Re-covering. Perhaps?

YOUR SOFA, COUCH OR CHAIR MADE GOOD AS NEW!

Mattress Work a Specialty. Couches and Odd Pieces Made to Order. All Work Guaranteed.

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Remember I can supply you with any goods in the line at a very low price, and my prices are low for first class work.
References: John P. Hart, Rockingham National Bank, and A. N. Wells, Market St.
Orders may be left at J. R. Yeaton's, 67 Congress St. Drop a postal and I will call and make estimates.

A Whisky Train.

The various jobbing houses in the east are now prepared to fill orders for the Famous Fine Old

KY. TAYLOR WHISKY.

The largest shipment of Whisky in cases in the history of the Wine and Spirit trade has just arrived in Boston from the distillers, WRIGHT & TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.
This shipment consisted of four carloads (a small train) of the Fine Old KY. TAYLOR WHISKY, containing 2025 cases, and an advance car containing 250 cases, a total of 2275 cases, for May orders and were distributed as follows:

J. F. Connor Co.,	Boston,	560 cases	C. L. Richardson & Co.,	Boston,	400 cases
Conway & Co.,	"	400 "	John Lyons & Co.,	"	100 "
Carter, Carter & Meigs,	"	100 "	Eastern Drug Co.,	"	100 "
M. J. Corliss Co.,	"	100 "	J. R. Magulhon & Co.,	"	100 "
H. Swartz & Co.,	"	100 "	Miscellaneous,	"	575 "

R. H. Hirshfield, 31 Doane St., Boston, New England Agent.
Trade and Families Supplied by the Globe Grocery Company.

The Largest Sponge.

The largest sponge ever found came from the Mediterranean. It was about three feet across and ten feet in circumference.

Green Tea.

Green, or gunpowder, tea is colored by a mixture of prussian blue and Chinese soapstone, which is added during the process of firing.

Abyssinia.

Abyssinia was converted to Christianity in the fourth century. The country has now over 12,000 monks.

The Dolphin.

The dolphin, a near relative of the whale, is credited with a speed of considerably over 20 miles an hour. For short distances the salmon can outstrip any other fish, accomplishing its 25 miles an hour with ease. The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of food fishes and cuts the water like a yacht. Predatory fish are generally the fastest swimmers.

India's Plants.

India has a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world.

Our First Boat.

The first boat built in the United States was the Virginia, 60 feet long, built in 1607.

The Faraway Stars.

There are only 18 stars of the first magnitude. The light from these takes about three years to reach the earth. There are 55 of second magnitude.

Like the Ape Language.

The bushmen or low grade Hottentots on the plains of South Africa have a language which has been proved by Garnier to be a close approximation to that of the higher apes. It consists of hissing, clicking and grunting sounds.

A Klapter.

In Austria wood is measured by the klapter, which equals two tons.

Chinese as Linguists.

The average Chinaman possesses a remarkable memory. He will learn to make himself understood in almost any foreign language in less than half the time it requires an intelligent Englishman or American to make himself understood in any one of the many Chinese dialects.

How the Chinese Preserve Grapes.

They cut a circular piece out of a ripe pumpkin or gourd, making an aperture large enough to admit the hand. The interior is cleaned out, the grapes placed inside and the cover replaced and pressed in firmly. The pumpkins are then put in a cool place, and the grapes retain their freshness for a long time. Careful selection of the pumpkin is requisite, the common field pumpkin, however, being well adapted for the purpose.

Professional Cards.

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Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H

OFFICE HOURS: 1 A. M., 3 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings

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Portsmouth, N. H.

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Until 9 A. M 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P M

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement, In Effect June 24.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston, 3 50, 7 30, 7 35, 8 15, 10 55, 11 05 a m, 1 38, 2 21, 3 05, 5 00, 6 35, 7 23 p m. Sunday, 3 50, 8 00 a m, 2 21, 5 00 p m.

For Portland, 7 35, 9 55, 10 45 a m, 2 45, 8 50, 11 20, p m. Sunday, 8 30, 10 45 a m, 8 50, 11 20 p m.

For Wells Beach, 7 35, 9 55 a m, 2 45, 5 22 p m. Sunday, 8 30 a m.

For Old Orchard and Portland, 7 35, 9 55 a m. 2 45, 5 22 p m. Sunday, 8 30, 10 45 a m.

For North Conway, 9 55, 11 16 a m, 3 00 p m.

For Somersworth, 4 50, 7 35, 9 45, 9 55, 11 16 a m, 2 40, 3 00, 5 22, 5 30 p m. Sunday, 8 30 a m. 1 30, 5 00 p m.

For Rochester, 9 45, 9 55, 11 16 a m, 2 40, 3 00, 5 22, 5 30 p m. Sunday, 5 00 p m.

For Dover, 4 50, 7 35, 9 45 a m, 12 25, 2 40, 5 22, 8 52 p m. Sunday, 8 30, 10 48 a m, 1 30, 5 00, 8 52 p m.

For North Hampton and Hampton, 7 30, 7 35, 8 15, 11 05 a m, 1 38, *2 21, 5 00 p m. Sunday, 8 00 a m, 2 21, 5 00, 6 35 p m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston, 6 00, 7 30, 9 00, 9 40, 10 10, a m, 12 30, 1 30, 3 15, 3 30, 4 45, 7 00, 9 45 p m. Sunday, 4 30, 8 20, 9 00 a m, 6 40, 7 00, 9 45 p m.

Leave Portland, 2 00, 9 00 a m, 12 45, 1 40, 6 00 p m. Sunday, 2 00 a m, 12 45 p m.

Leave North Conway, 7 25, 10 40 a m, 3 15 p m.

Leave Rochester, 7 19, 9 47 a m, 12 49, 5 30 p m. Sunday, 7 00 a m.

Leave Somersworth, 7 35, 7 32, 10 00 a m, 1 02, 5 44 p m. Sunday, 12 30, 4 12, 6 58 p. m.

Leave Dover, 6 55, 8 10 10 24 a m, 1 40, 4 25, 6 30, 9 20 p m. Sunday, 7 30 a m, 12 15, 4 25, 9 20 p m.

Leave Hampton, 7 56, 9 22, 11 58 a m, 2 13, 4 26, 4 59, 6 16 p m. Sunday, 6 26, 10 06 a m, 8 09 p m.

Leave North Hampton, 8 02, 9 28, 12 04 a m, 2 19, 4 31, 5 05, 6 21 p m. Sunday, 6 30, 10 12 a m, 8 15 p m.

Leave Greenland, 8 08, 9 35 a m, 12 10, 2 25, 5 11, 6 27 p m. Sunday, 6 35, 10 18 a m, 8 20 p m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth, †7 32 8 30 a m; 12 45, 5 25 p m. Sunday §5 20 p m.

Greenland Village, †7 40, 8 39 a m; 12 54, 5 33 p m. Sunday §5 29 p m.

Rockingham Junction, †7 52, 9 07 a m; 1 07, 5 58 p m. Sunday §5 52 p m.

Epping, †8 05, 9 22, a m; 1 21, 6 14 p m. Sunday, §6 08 p m.

Raymond, †8 17, 9 32 a m; 1 32, 6 25 p m. Sunday, §6 18 p m.

Returning leave

Concord, 7 45, 10 25 a m; ‖2 50, 3 30 p m. Sunday, §7 25 a m.

Manchester, 8 30, 11 10 a m; 3 20, 4 20 p m. Sunday, §8 10 a m.

Raymond, 9 10, 11 48 a m; ‖3 56, 5 02 p m. Sunday, §8 55 a m.

Epping, 9 22 a m; 12 00 m; ‖4 08, 5 15 p m. Sunday 9 07 a m.

Rockingham Junction, 9 47 a m, 12 17, ‖4 24, 5 55 p m. Sunday, §9 27 a m.

Greenland Village, 10 01 a m, 12 29 ‖4 38, 6 08 p m. Sunday, §9 41 a m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster; St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

* North Hampton only.

† Monday only July 8—Sept. 2 inc.

§ Sunday only July 7—Sept 1 inc.

‖ Saturday only July 6—Aug 31 inc.

☞Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R. R.

Leave Portsmouth, 7 50, 11 20 a m, 12 45, 3 07, 4 55, 6 45 p m.

Leave York Beach, 6 45, 9 50 am, 12 10, 1 25, 4 10, 5 50 p m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. T. & P. A.

Portsmouth Steam Packet Co.

SEASON OF 1901.

TIME TABLE

Commencing June 20, 1901.

PORTSMOUTH

..... AND .....

ISLES OF SHOALS.

HOTELS APPLEDORE AND OCEANIC.

STEAMER MERRYCONEAG

LEAVES PORTSMOUTH, wharf foot of Deer Street, for Isles of Shoals, at 8:20 and 11:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. SUNDAYS at 10:45 A. M. and 5:30 p. m.

RETURNING

LEAVES APPLEDORE, ISLES OF SHOALS, for Portsmouth, at 6 40 and 9:15 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Arrangements for parties can be made on the Wharf with Willard B. Ellison, General Manager.

Fare for Round Trip 50 Cents;

"GOOD ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY."

Single Fare 50 Cents.

NEARLY SUNK BY A RIVET.

A Little Thing That Came Near Causing the Loss of a Steamship.

The strangest story I ever heard of the sea relates to a copper rivet which was accidentally left in the bilge on the bottom of a ship by the builders, between two ribs, where it rolled back and forth with the motion of the vessel until it had worn a hole through the plates.

This remarkable event took place off the coast of Peru. Some years ago a vessel loaded with guano worth several thousand dollars caught fire in the south Pacific and was abandoned by the captain and crew, who came ashore in small boats and reported the disaster. Jack Eyre of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, to whom the guano was consigned, is a daring fellow and determined to save that cargo if possible. He knew that guano would not burn, and it was his idea that the hulk of the ship might be found floating somewhere at sea and the valuable cargo recovered. He therefore chartered a small English tramp that happened to be at Callao and started out to search for the derelict.

After cruising for two or three weeks he found her, just as he had expected, the woodwork burned to the water's edge, but the hull sound as a dollar and the cargo all right. They towed her into Callao, but the day before reaching that harbor the tramp they had chartered began to fill very rapidly, and the pumps could scarcely keep her afloat. They narrowly escaped sinking with all on board. The leak was a mystery. They had met with no accident, and there was no reason to suspect anything wrong with the plates, for the ship had been in drydock shortly before she left Liverpool and was rated A1, being only between two and three years old. They managed to get her to Callao only by the greatest exertion, and many a time they feared they could not keep her afloat so long.

When the ship went into the dock and was examined, it was found that one of the plates about the center had worn through. Further investigation demonstrated that the damage had been done by a little copper rivet which had been accidentally left in the bottom and had rolled back and forth over the same spot so often and so long that the iron plate had been worn thin, and the pressure of the water had broken through. The mischievous rivet was there and was taken out and preserved as a curiosity.

Shipbuilders tell me that this is not an uncommon thing. It is always customary as a precaution to make a thorough search of the bottom of a new ship for rivets and copper filings and other loose metal. Copper filings are especially dangerous, because under certain conditions they are apt to set up a little galvanic battery and do an immense amount of damage.—Chicago Herald.

Department Stores.

In "Shopping In New York" a writer in The Century gives a vivid description of the magnitude of retail business:

Under the roof of the largest of these retail establishments there are gathered every morning before the arrival of a single customer 3,389 men, women and children, a community in itself, distributed at intervals throughout the building from the engine room, two stories below the street, to the little eeries of shops up under the skylights, where milliners and furriers are at work. This number does not include the buyers, the drivers and the stablemen nor any of those engaged in the purchase and distribution of articles.

A special department has necessarily been organized to meet the requirements of shoppers by mail. There are often as many as 60 young men and women employed in it. From 300 to 400 letters are received daily, sometimes as many as 1,000.

Why They Went Smoothly.

The following story is told by a traveler about one of the local railways in Ireland:

"We were bounding along," he said, "at the rate of about seven miles an hour, and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every moment to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the carriage to the other. I held on firmly to the arms of the seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter—at least I could keep my hat on, and my teeth didn't chatter.

"There was a quiet looking man opposite me. I looked up, with a ghastly smile, wishing to appear cheerful, and said:

"'We are going a little smoother, I see.'

"'Yes,' he said; 'we're off the line now.'"—London Spare Moments.

Wanted to Know.

An anecdote is told of an Englishman, traveling through the interior of California in company with a resident of the state, that is characteristic of the racial difference in mental processes. The Englishman was deeply interested in everything he saw and asked many questions. Espying a bush with bright red leaves by the roadside, he inquired what it was.

"Poison oak," was the brief reply.

"Bless me," said the Englishman, "but is it really poisonous?"

"Well, a man had better not wallow in it," replied the Californian.

The Englishman was silent for an unusual length of time, evidently in deep thought. Then he broke out, "But, I say, you know, why should a man want to wallow in it?"

Growing Bottles.

There is an Australian curiosity called, because of its peculiar form, the "bottle tree." It grows to a height of 50 feet and seems to represent bottles of all shapes, both right side up and upside down. The interior of the tree contains a glutinous substance that makes a refreshing drink and to obtain which it is often tapped in the same manner as our maple sugar.

The natives sometimes hollow out the trunks of these trees and thereby make excellent canoes.

An Orphan Asylum.

Mabel's mother was showing her a brood of chickens hatched in an incubator. "They are poor little orphans," said the mother.

"And is that the orphan asylum?" asked Mabel, pointing in wonder at the incubator.—Current Literature.

Too Businesslike.

"Dit you hear dot Waffleheim hat de abbendyseeders?"

"Vat has he got?"

"Abbendyseeders."

"So? Vell, I bet you abytjing you his dot he ain't got it in his own name."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MILITARY EMBROIDERY.

One Who Can Do It Well Need Never Look For Employment.

Embroidering shoulder knots, cap devices, sleeve and belt symbols for the officers of every departmental and military organization in the land has to be wrought in gold and silver on the heavy broadcloth. And women do this work. Even expert men needleworkers never attempt it, for it requires a deftness and delicacy of touch peculiarly feminine, although it bears no slightest likeness to the embroidery done on pliant fabrics.

"We seek out good military embroiderers, they don't have to hunt for us," said a prominent outfitter. "See this number '5' on this shoulder knot. The officer is in the Fifth artillery and is getting a new uniform. Not many workers could execute gold embroidery as smoothly as this. It requires years of practice and understanding to handle such material. The experts make good incomes and have things their own way. They stay at home and take orders. We are glad to give them all the time and material they wish to effect such results. Now, I'll show you what we call stock work—the eagles and emblems on some ordinary steamship companies' uniforms. The lines are scraggly and inferior compared with the experts' work. Yet a woman able to direct a workroom of girls doing this grade of insignia in our factory gets $30 a week. Military embroidery is done with the finest of gilt or silver tubing on heavy stuff much stiffened."

"I have in my head now the insignia of every military, naval and departmental device used in the United States," said a skilled embroiderer. "I must keep up with such matters in order to be able to fit each device to the rank it belongs to without instruction. The cavalry, the artillery, the infantry, the engineer corps, the staff of physicians, surgeons, commissaries—all have different badges and belongings. My books would show all the various changes in insignia that have occurred in governmental matters for the last 40 years. I learned the work from a regular French decoupeur and started in as a girl just when the civil war created a demand for such service. To learn military embroidery is a likely profession for any young girl. Two of my best assistants began with me as errand girls when barely 14 years old. It is not work that affords remuneration from the start. Persistent apprenticeship is required before rewards begin. But once mistress of the craft, one has good paying, interesting work for a lifetime."—Washington Star.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

There are only 23 daily runs of 100 miles and upward on the whole French railway systems.

The English railways cost on an average £50,000 per mile, the German £20,000 and the American £11,639.

The life of a steel rail under regular traffic is not more than 12 years. On a siding or spur it will serve for a long period.

On Brazilian railroads no baggage is transported free, and a passenger is allowed to take with him into the coach only a small handbag.

Building railroads in old Mexico is a difficult business. The mountains stand in the way and render construction both difficult and expensive.

Although there are many cold winter days in northern Italy, third class railway cars are never heated and second class cars only on express trains.

Somewhat of the going to and fro of the people may be guessed at when it is known that 2,000,000,000 passengers and 950,000,000 tons of goods are carried in a year on the world's railways.

There were primitive railroads in the eighteenth century, but it was after 1802 when Richard Trevithick took out in England the first patent for a high pressure engine adapted for motion on roads, and in 1829 the Rocket, which was built by Robert Stephenson, drew 44 tons at the rate of over 20 miles an hour.

Marriage Salary.

"Here's more strange talk in this magazine," said Mrs. Ransom, with an expression of scorn on her sharp features. "I guess it's just as well, Hiram Ransom, that we never were blessed with money, so's we could immigrate down below, as you've always wanted to."

"What's the matter now?" inquired Mr. Ransom patiently, although his wife's snort of contempt had waked him from an agreeable slumber on the haircloth lounge.

"Matter!" echoed Mrs. Ransom. "Matter enough, I should say! Here's a column of questions asked by a parcel of young folks, and what does one of the young men want to know?"

Mr Ransom feebly shook his head.

"He wants to know," said his wife, rattling the magazine, "'what salary ought a young man to have to marry.' That's the way these city folks marry off their daughters so easy! But I guess Sarah and Ellen and Jane will stay with us till they're 60 before I'd bemean myself or let you, Hiram Ransom, by offering a young man a salary to marry one of 'em!"

A Plea For the Birds.

Of all animated beings beneath mankind the bird is the most innocent, the nearest akin to Eden, says a writer in Success. Open your Bible and see how these aerial spirits flit across its pages. It was a bird that Noah sent forth from the ark to learn whether a safe landing might be made. A raven fed Elijah, and Christ not only made frequent reference to birds in the parables, but declared that not even a sparrow falls without the knowledge of the Father in heaven. And we Americans, practical and sentimental, chose the eagle as the symbol of our national glory. Do I need to say more? Will not public sentiment, all powerful in this land, crystallize into legislation for the protection of birds?

Didn't Like Papers.

Alexander William Kinglake, author of "Eothen" and "History of the War In the Crimea," was no admirer of the daily press, even in early days. Once, looking at old Mr. Villiers, then father of the commons, he remarked, with his meditative drawl, "A clever man, a very clever man, before he softened his brain by studying the newspapers."

The Suffering Congregation.

Deacon—Parson, do you think it wrong for a preacher to steal his sermons?

Parson—Certainly I do.

Deacon—I think you are too particular, parson, too particular.—New York Herald.

Mushrooms are said to contain more nourishment than any other vegetable substance.

HER CHOICE.

If fate should bid us choose a road
'Twixt easy path and breezy,
When, bowed 'neath life's relentless load,
We toil along the highway,
Should choice 'twixt path of promise gay
And steeper climb be given,
Oh, I would choose the crooked way
That you might tread the even!

If life were as a garden green,
Where roses bloomed unbidden,
With many a stealthy thorn unseen,
Beneath the blossoms hidden;
If, lingering ere the close of day,
We'd make our choice of posies,
Oh, I would pluck the thorns away
That you might wear the roses!

And life is changed with changeful lot
Of mingled joy and grieving;
We learn that love endureth not
Since hope is all deceiving.
But be our future what it may,
Mid all the work or leisure,
I still will smooth the cares away,
While you enjoy the pleasure!

—Kathleen Haydn Green in London Mail.

HE WAS CALLED "OLD HORSE."

A Quaint Character of the War Between the States.

"Old Horse" was the nickname of a quaint character of the civil war, a robust, self reliant six footer from a farm in central Ohio, who joined Company G in April, 1861, and remained with it to the end. He was responsible for his own nickname, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. In Company C's first skirmish the boys were greatly excited, but they blundered by squads into a pretty square fight. In relating his experience afterward each man was inclined to take at least a charitable view of his conduct, all except our hero. He said bluntly:

"This old horse was scared. Why, boys, I had no more sense than Tom Lofland's bull. That bull, you know, broke a leg trying to jump a staked and double ridered fence when there was a gate open not three yards away.

"When the rebs began to shoot, I was as crazy as a wagon horse that had walked into a bumblebees' nest. I didn't care what broke, so I got away. But after a whirl or two round an old tree I pulled straight in the breeching, by gum, and came down to work with a tight rein on myself. That's the way this old horse is going to drive hereafter."

After that he was always called Old Horse.

On the first day of the battle at Stone River Old Horse was with a part of Company C that was carried away by a stampede through the lines of another Federal division. When the other part of the company, which had stood fast in spite of the stampede, came up with the flag, Old Horse said:

"I was like a thief caught in a smokehouse with a ham under each arm. I have no remarks to make, no excuses to offer. When the stampede struck me, I thought the world had come to an end, and I ran like a steer. I had lots of company, and the longer I ran the more I felt like running. But I've had all the running I want for one day, and I'm ready to do my share of the fighting."

And he did it.

Almost at the close of the fierce battle of that day and when the brigade was in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy they came up suddenly on a battery that pounded them with shot and shell at short range. They dropped down in a muddy cornfield, knowing by the groans of the wounded that in the gathering darkness the Confederate gunners were getting their range.

Most of the men were greatly excited. Old Horse, however, seemed to be interested in the shooting. He called attention to the fact that the gunners were throwing fuse shells so as to have them drop right down in the Union ranks, and he declared that any man who said you couldn't see a cannon ball in the air was a liar.

Just then a shell with a short fuse came down between Old Horse's shoulder and that of the man next to him. On the instant Old Horse caught up a handful of mud, clapped it on the sputtering fuse and said quietly, "Boys, ten to one she don't bust!" And she didn't.

If this had occurred overseas and long ago—in Wellington's day, for example—Old Horse might have been a hero for school readers. As it was, he was simply one of many brave, resourceful, frank, droll Americans who did their duty in hard times.

The Cause of It.

Unless a cyclist is a "scorcher" there is no need, generally speaking, to make any effort to avoid him. He will look out for the collisions.

A lady was crossing the street when she saw a bicycle rider coming toward her. She stopped, then dodged backward and, as he had swerved in order to pass behind her, there was a collision and both took a fall, but neither was much damaged.

"If you hadn't wabbled, sir," she said angrily as he assisted her to rise, "this wouldn't have happened!"

"Neither would it have happened, madam," he replied, "if you hadn't wabbled, or if you had wabbled in a contrary direction from my wabble. It was our concurrent and synchronous wabbling, so to speak, that caused it."

Then the cyclist, a college professor, doffed his cap, mounted his wheel and rode on.

Can't Beat 'Em.

As usual he was monopolizing the newspaper.

"Please let me have the woman's page," she said.

He carefully tore off a page and handed it to her.

It was a full page advertisement of a millinery opening, and he chuckled at his own little joke.

Still, she was revenged. She went to the opening, and he paid the bill.—Chicago Post.

Convincing His Chum.

Johnny (in the garden)—Father, father, ook out of the window!

Father (putting out his head)—What a nuisance you children are! What do you want now?

Johnny (with a triumphant glance at his playfellow)—Tommy Brooks wouldn't believe you'd got no hair on the top of your head.—Tit-Bits.

The Greeks and Romans had no weeks until they borrowed this division of time from the east. The Greeks divided the month into three equal periods; the Romans into three very unequal, the Kalends, Ides and Nones.

In Sweden the churchyard beetle is regarded as a messenger of pestilence and death, and its appearance always excites violent alarm. A species closely allied is eaten by Egyptian women with a view to acquiring plumpness.

VAST CORK FORESTS.

THOSE OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL ARE IMMENSE IN AREA.

How the Pliable Bark Is Stripped From the Trees, Boiled, Scraped and Cut Into Shape—Thousands Employed In the Industry.

The cork forests of Spain cover an area of 620,000 square miles, producing the finest cork in the world. These forests exist in groups and cover wide belts of territory, those in the region of Catalonia and part of Barcelona being considered the first in importance. Although the cork forests of Estremadura and Andalusia yield cork of a much quicker growth and possessing some excellent qualities its consistency is less rigid, and on this account it does not enjoy the high reputation which the cork of Catalonia does.

In Spain and Portugal, where the cork tree, or Quercus suber, is indigenous, it attains to a height varying from 35 to 60 feet and the trunk to a diameter of 30 to 36 inches. This species of the evergreen oak is often heavily caparisoned with wide spreading branches, clothed with ovate oblong evergreen leaves, downy underneath and the leaves slightly serrated. Annually, between April and May, it produces a flower of a yellowish color, succeeded by the acorns. Over 30,000 square miles in Portugal are devoted to the cultivation of cork trees, though the tree virtually abounds in every part of the country.

The methods in vogue in barking and harvesting the cork in Spain and Portugal are virtually the same. The barking operation is effected when the tree has acquired sufficient strength to withstand the rough handling it receives during this operation, which takes place when it has attained the afteenth year of its growth. After the first stripping the tree is left in this juvenescent state to regenerate, subsequent strippings being effected at intervals of not less than three years, and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years.

The bark is stripped from the tree in pieces two or three inches in thickness, of considerable length and of such width as to retain the curved form of the trunk whence it has been stripped. The bark peeler or cutter makes a slit in the bark with a knife perpendicularly from the top of the trunk to the bottom, he makes another incision parallel to and at some distance from the former and two short horizontal cuts at the top and bottom. For stripping off the piece thus isolated he uses a kind of knife with two handles and a curved blade. Sometimes, after two cuts have been made, he leaves the tree to throw off the bark by spontaneous action of the vegetation within the trunk.

The first process through which the bark passes after stripping is that of boiling. This is sometimes done in the woods, but more frequently in the cork factory, in large specially constructed caldrons in which the bark is left to boil for upward of an hour, causing an increase of thickness (generally of one-fourth to one fifth), elasticity of the cork and dissolution of the tannin and other substances. The boiling of the cork can also be effected by steam, for which purpose it is introduced into a wooden box lined with copper or zinc, which is filled with water and steam injected therein. The loss of weight effected by boiling the cork varies between 12 and 40 per cent.

In making corks it is necessary to take away the hard crust or rasp, for which a tool is used with a short handle and curved blade. Scraping machines are also used, two systems being employed—the Besson and Tousseau. The former, propelled by steam, consists principally of horizontal spindles supplied with comb-like teeth and turning at the rate of 900 revolutions a minute. The Tousseau scraper attacks the cork by means of a vertical iron shaft carrying several knives, whose edges are also vertical, and by a rotary movement of the shaft, giving 1,100 turns a minute, work like a brush.

Before cutting the slabs into strips they are cooked for about half an hour so as to facilitate the cutting and piled up soon afterward in a damp place, so as to preserve the softness until ready to operate upon. The slabs are divided into three strips, the width of which is equal to the length of the corks, and in such a way that if the corks be placed in the position occupied by the slab on the tree they would have their fibers running alike. The workmen cut the strips by means of a knife with a flat surface and curved edge, called cuchilla de rabanar. The strips are then made into squares by means of the cuchilla. They then have the edges cut and are ready to be made into corks.

The squares pass into the hands of a workman who is furnished with a knife composed of two pieces—one of them similar to an ordinary knife and the other a blade the edge of which fits into the first. He holds the knife by a small iron catch to the table in front of him and, giving the square a circular movement, the result is that a cork is made in a few seconds. The squares are usually boiled for about a quarter of an hour. They are then deposited in a cool place, and four or five days afterward they are sorted and kept damp until required.

Machines are also employed to make corks, and all consist, at the base, of a knife, the blade of which is placed horizontally, joined generally to a piece of wood, to which a backward and forward movement is given similar to that of a carpenter's plane. In moving, the knife turns the square cork, which, being attacked by the knife, takes off a strip of cork more or less thick, according to the distance from the axle of the cork to the edge of the knife. If these are parallel, the result is that the cork is cylindrical, and, if not, it becomes conical. The cork-maker or workman has several large baskets, into which he places the corks according to size or quality, but this first classification is not sufficient, and the corks are placed upon a table and more carefully sorted. To classify the corks according to size wooden boxes are employed, the bottoms of which can be taken out or put in, having a kind of grating of wood.

The corks are worked in a solution of oxalic acid or bioxalate of potash. As soon as washed they are placed out to dry gradually in the shade, in order to enable them to retain the silky gloss which the cork has when it is damp. For packing, 30,000 corks constitute what is called a bale, but for transportation across the ocean bales of from 5,000 to 10,000 corks are made.—Boston Herald.

Faraday was the son of a blacksmith, and his teacher, Humphrey Davy, was an apprentice to an apothecary.

ATTEMPT TO KILL ROWAN.

Reason For Burning of the Filipino Village.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 8.—Details of the alleged offense of Captain A. S. Rowan, the burning of a Filipino town, for which he is to undergo court martial, have been received here in a letter from Private John E. Watson, Nineteenth infantry, dated Jaqua, Bohol Island, May 19. The letter says:

"A native spy came into the post and walked over to Captain Rowan's tent and looked in and found it empty, but when he started to go away he saw Corporal Daly standing a few yards away. The spy took Corporal Daly for the captain and, walking up to him, gave Daly a folded note. As Daly took the note the spy drew out a dagger and stabbed him to death.

"The insurgents had planned to rush in and cut the rest of us down during the confusion that would follow the captain's death, but we coolly fell to arms and formed a skirmish line around the post. The insurgents thought they had got Captain Rowan, so when the skirmish line advanced it met about 100 men in the bush. About 50 of the enemy were killed and about a dozen taken prisoners. They were killed while trying to escape.

"The men caught the spy who murdered Daly. They would have tortured him to death, but some man with a cooler head than the others shot the wretch in the head. The town was burned and a few Filipinos killed."

CONSTITUTION'S VICTORY.

She Leaves the Independence Seven Miles Astern.

Newport, R. I., July 8.—An unqualified victory for the Constitution, an overwhelming defeat for the Independence and a most commendable showing for the old champion, the Columbia, is the record of the first day's contest of the big sloops in the Newport Yacht Racing association series. From the firing of the starting gun which sent the yachts off to windward in a light easterly breeze the Constitution held her rivals.

At the turning buoy she was a little more than two minutes in advance of the Columbia, while the Independence was hull down to leeward. But it was on the run home that the new Herreshoff yacht showed her greatest strength, beating the Columbia more than eight minutes in the 15 miles down the wind, and when the new champion of the America's cup swept across the line the Boston yacht was at least seven miles astern.

Victims of Circus Train Accident.

Berlin, July 8.—In addition to William Smith and C. H. Felton, the fact of whose deaths have already been cabled, John Waldson, William Waldson and John Smith have succumbed to the injuries received in the accident to the train bearing Barnum & Bailey's circus at Beuthen, Upper Silesia. David Adam, George Hart, Stephen Brott, Leo Benz and C. H. Thum, who are among the injured, be in a dangerous condition in the hospital at Beuthen.

Fierce Battle In Arkansas.

Texarkana, Ark., July 8.—News reaches here of a desperate battle between four or five negroes near Index, nine miles north of here. There was a dance in Little River county, just over the river from Index, and it was there that the trouble occurred. Two men are dead and two wounded.

Noted Philanthropist Dead.

St. Louis, July 8.—James E. Yateman, well known as a philanthropist, is dead, aged 84, from the effects of uremia, for which he was operated on nearly two weeks ago. James E. Yateman was born Aug. 27, 1818, in Bedford county, Tenn., and came to this city in 1842. He founded the Merchants' bank in 1850, which afterward became the Merchants' National bank. When the civil war broke out, Mr. Yateman endeavored to maintain peace and labored earnestly to that end. His sympathies were with the Union, and when war could no longer be avoided he was one of the commission sent from here to explain the local status of affairs to President Lincoln.

National Steel Company Signs Scale.

Pittsburg, July 8.—The National Steel company, one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation, has signed the special steel scale for the big steel plant at Mingo Junction, Jefferson county, O. This is one of the largest plants in the country, outside of the Carnegie works. This is the first of the scales of the National Steel company to be signed. It shows that the National company is willing to accept the continuous clause, including the provision to sign for all its mills. At Steubenville the scale of the Labelle Iron company for the puddlers and bar iron men was signed.

Lightning Strikes Two Churches.

Syracuse, July 8.—While the Sunday school was in session yesterday lightning struck the Central Baptist church, frightening the people and causing $2,500 damage, but injuring no one. The same bolt tore up the street and entered the Plymouth Congregational church, a block distant, and blew out a fuse connected with the electric organ, doing no other damage. No one was injured.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Prince von Hohenlohe, former imperial chancellor of Germany, has died at Ragatz, aged 82.

Police in several towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut have suppressed an Irish publication for reprinting a cartoon of the American flag.

The United States cruiser Newark, Captain B. H. McCalla commanding, has completed a record trip for a man-of-war from Hongkong to New York. The time was 46½ days.

ABNORMAL CORPULENCE.

A True Disease and How It Should Be Treated.

The amount of fat normally present in the body varies with age. It is considerable in infancy, slight in childhood, least of all from the fifteenth to the twentieth year, increases gradually from this time to about the fortieth year, increases more rapidly for a few years, then remains stationary for a time and finally diminishes again in old age.

Generally speaking, an increase of fat within moderate limits is a sign of health, just as a decrease may be the reverse, but when the increase is excessive it constitutes a true disease.

It is difficult to define the limit where a healthy embonpoint ends and abnormal corpulence begins. Life insurance companies have tables showing the proper ratio of weight to height at the different ages, but the figures are of course only averages.

In general it may be said that when the accumulation of fat causes discomfort, short breath on moderate exertion and a feeling of fullness in the head on stooping it constitutes obesity or corpulence.

The trouble is a disorder of nutrition characterized by faulty elaboration and deficient oxidation of the food, in consequence of which an undue amount of fat is formed and deposited in various parts of the body. It is as often hereditary as acquired.

The treatment of obesity is not so simple as it was thought to be when the so called banting system was originated. This system consists in the exclusion from the diet of all starches, sweets and fats. It is usually successful in reducing the weight, but unless carried out under careful medical supervision it may seriously affect the general health.

The same is true, perhaps even to a greater degree, of other systems in which the amount of fluids is greatly restricted.

The management of a case of obesity is in general similar to that of gout in the intervals of the acute attacks or of the uric acid diathesis, with some slight modification in the diet necessitated by the altered conditions. The patient should live much in the open air, drink freely of water between meals and at bedtime and exercise systematically. Red meats should be partaken of sparingly or, better, not at all, and starchy foods and sweets should also be excluded for the most part.—Youth's Companion.

FLOWER AND TREE.

A single leaf of the orange tree carefully planted will often take root and grow.

The gum trees of Victoria are the tallest trees in the world. They average 300 feet.

Angleworms are cleared out of the soil of pot plants by the use of weak lime water. A piece of unslaked lime as large as your fist in a pail of water is the right proportion.

A regiment of 1,000 men could readily find shelter under a single banyan tree. In India there is one of these trees which has 160 main trunks and over 8,000 smaller ones.

Raleigh has the largest pair of oak trees in the United States when perfect symmetry of trunk and top is taken into consideration. They stand 300 yards north of the capitol.

A smoking tree is one of the natural wonders of Ono, Japan. Strange to say, it smokes only in the evening just after sunset, and the smoke issues from the top of the trunk. The tree is 60 feet high.

In watering palms give only water enough to keep the soil moist, not wet. Where palm leaves turn brown the trouble is usually poor drainage. Be sure the drainage is such as will permit surplus water to run off readily through the bottom of the pot.

Japanese Bird Concerts.

Nightingale competitive concerts are held every year during April in various cities in Japan.

The main feature of this quaint recreation is to bring together tame nightingales of melodious voice, according to the accepted standard of the connoisseurs, and to let each of these nightingales sing in turn. By this singing the grade of the songsters as to their musical talent is determined. The method adopted in collecting the concert expenses is peculiar, for the amount levied on the owners of songsters is greater as their exhibits get a higher grade.

It is said that this refined competition is more popular in Nagasaki than anywhere else in Japan and that consequently the best songsters command an extraordinary price in that city, as much as 1,000 yen a bird, in Tokyo they can hardly fetch more than 300 yen.—Japan Times.

Another Opportunity.

A Certain Man, having read somewhere that Opportunity knocks only once at each one's Door, concluded to Sit up all Night for fear he would Miss the Call. So, while he was Sitting near his Door, there came a heavy Knock thereon.

When he opened the Door, a Stranger seized him and Beat him all up and Took his Money and Garments and Chided him for being so Easy.

"But," said the Man, thinking to excuse himself, "I thought it was Opportunity who knocked."

"So it was," responded the Other, "but it was my Opportunity."

Moral.—It is Better to Carry your Opportunity with you.—Baltimore American.

Ways of Wasting Time.

A naturalist with a perseverance worthy of a better cause timed a thrush's song and found that this particular bird sang for 16 hours one day, practically without stopping.

The waste of time which this implies somehow reminds us of the story of the clerk who remarked apropos of some builders who were working on a house opposite his employer's window: "Well, the way some people waste their employer's time is scandalous. That man hasn't done a stroke of work for two hours. I know I'm right, because I haven't taken my eyes off him once."—London Globe.

A Tribute.

Waiter—They do say ye're a great hand at a Welsh rabbit, sir.

The Clubman—They do, eh?

The Waiter—Yis, sir. Oi heerd wan man say ye made wan that was worth all the throuble it gev him afther he ate it.—Puck.

Strictly Business.

Theorist—You believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, don't you?

Practical Man—Y-yes, but I make everybody else pay cash.—Chicago Tribune.

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16 Bow Street Portsmouth

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.

CITY BRIEFS

But few strawberries are left.

These are very uneventful evenings socially.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott, 31 Congress St.

The races at Granite State park open today (Tuesday.)

There is a case of scarlet fever on Peahallow street.

Grasshoppers have been comparatively scarce this year.

The big fire at Colebrook interested local insurance men.

Portsmouth will send a good crowd to the Dover races today.

There were four drunks in the police station on Monday night.

The U. S. S. Vixen has one hundred and thirty five men aboard.

The Boston and Maine has started in with a rush to build the Plains loop.

Union lodge of Rebekahs will have a picnic at Jenness beach today, Tuesday.

A dozen of the Vixen's crew came up town on shore leave, Monday evening.

The torpedo boats Barney and Bagley will be towed here from Bath this week.

A woman poured a tale of woe into the ear of the city marshal during the forenoon.

There was not enough rain during the early morning to lay the dust for the forenoon.

The members of Union Rebekah lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., picnic at Jenness beach today.

The Wentworth presents a most interesting sight evenings with its throng of summer guests.

Bertha Searles was taken to the reform school at Manchester on Monday morning, by Officer McCaffery.

The annual examination for positions in the custom house service was held at the custom house in this city on Monday.

Liebrock Brothers have sold their bakery at the corner of State and Penhallow streets to a party from Beverly, Mass.

Judging by the entry list, this week's races at Granite State park will be lively enough to suit the most exacting horseman.

The first race of the first summer meeting at Granite State park will be called this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

July 1900 was a record breaking month with the local undertakers, but business has not been unusual with them thus far this month.

If you don't believe that summer has begun, just visit the baggage room of any railroad station. The vacationers are at it with all their energy.

The Naval band has been engaged for concerts at Hampton Beach next Sunday, when Nevers' Third Regiment band of Concord will also play.

The saloon keepers have been notified that hereafter not only must their doors be locked, but lights must be out promptly on the stroke of eleven.

A household necessity. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

The master mason's degree was worked upon two candidates at the meeting of St. Andrew's lodge, No. 56, A. F. and A. M., on Monday evening.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once at the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Both branches of the city government will meet next Thursday evening and several matters of unusual importance will probably come up for consideration.

The funeral of the widow of Moses Goodwin, late of Eliot, will take place at the home of her daughter in Exeter and burial will be in the family cemetery at Rye.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B., has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Charles Hutton, Berville, Mich.

The Universalist society is to have a lawn party this Tuesday evening on the grounds of Clarence H. Paul, 24 Woodbury avenue. If the weather is unfavorable, the affair will take place on Thursday evening.

For fifty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhoea, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

Manager Christie telephoned from Dover this morning that no postponement of the races was thought of on account of the rain which set in at about eight o'clock, but which did not amount to much, nor did not soften the track.

There was no Tuesday morning session of police court.

Senator William E. Chandler and Rev. John C. Ager may been seen daily playing golf on the latter's private links at Waterloo.—Concord Monitor.

The local lodge of the Knights of Malta will hold a banquet on the evening of July 16, and will have as guests the members of the Dover commandery.

A local tobacco dealer sold over $60 worth of cigarettes on Saturday and Monday. The beach people are the greatest consumers and they use good brands.

Frank H. Maloon, Jr., has resigned the general managership of the Junior baseball league to become manager of the south end nine, a star aggregation made up wholly from members of the S. E. B. C.

William Costello, who was sentenced in police court on Monday morning for drunkenness, disclosed on a saloon keeper, and the case will probably come up in a session of police court this evening.

By a slip of the pen a personal in this paper of yesterday included the name of the late Col. J. H. Higbee, and was a mistake. The item should have included the mention of Mrs. Higbee only.

The bird lecture, with stereopticon illustrations, which was given in the North chapel on Monday evening, under the auspices of the New Hampshire Audubon society, was quite well attended and proved very interesting.

The bake that was to be held by the Portsmouth Yacht club next Sunday has been posponed until a later day, owing to the fact that good sweet potatoes and corn are hard to get at the present time.

The Paul farm at Fresh Creek, two miles out of Dover on the Eliot road, has been purchased by Edward Rollins of Denver, brother of Ex Gov. Frank W. Rollins, with the intention, it is understood, of making it a summer home. It is near the farm now owned by Montgomery Rollins of Boston, a younger brother.

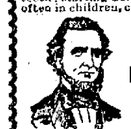
Some of the weir fishermen along the coast have fitted their boats this season with gasoline motors as auxiliary power which is proving a profitable investment, owing to the saving in time. They are thus enabled to make their trips regularly despite adverse winds, which have heretofore often occasioned delays for a whole tide.

Now that a two cent revenue stamp is no longer required on bank checks the question has been raised of what to do to prevent the destruction of hundreds of dollars worth of fine check books which have been prepared by banks with the stamp imprinted on the checks. Collector Yerkes at Washington has decided that while he has no authority to cancel the stamps and return the checks to the bank for use he can preserve them until next winter and give congress a chance to authorize their return.

The Newport Argus says: "We are occasionally asked as to the system of numbering the bridges on the Boston & Maine railroad. The numbering, we are informed, begins in Concord and extends over the branches of this division. From Concord to White River Junction there are 117 bridges; from Concord to Claremont Junction, 65; from Concord to Franklin, 4; from Contoocook to Peterborough, 25; making a total of 211. The first bridge east of Main street in this village is No. 164. The culverts and cow passes are designated by letters "A," "B," "C," etc., and this is repeated between each bridge. Thus every bridge and every culvert and cow pass is easily designated."

WORMS

Hundreds of Children and adults have worms but are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are—indigestion, with a variable appetite; foul tongue; offensive breath; hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel; eyes heavy and dull; itching of the nose; short, dry cough; grinding of the teeth; starting during sleep; slow fever; and often in children, convulsions.



TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

is the best worm remedy made. It has been in use since 1851; is purely vegetable, harmless and effectual. Where no worms are present it acts as a Tonic, and corrects the condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy in all the common complaints of children. Price 25 cents. Ask your druggist for it.

Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

Special Treatment for Tape Worms. Free pamphlet.

SHE DIDN'T WEAR A MASK.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all Eruptions, Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons from its use. Infallible for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Scalds and Piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c at Globe Grocery Co.

AN INTERESTING HOUSE.

Hampton Homestead That Has Sheltered Six Generations.

To very many in Hampton and elsewhere a fascinating place is the homestead on Lafayette road, now owned and occupied by George M. Dearborn and his mother. Upon the homestead have lived six generations of descendants from William Lane, first of the name in Hampton, and Mr. Dearborn is the great-great-great grandson of Deacon Joshua Lane, who was killed by lightning June 14, 1776, while standing in his doorway.

The present house, spacious, attractive and vine clad, shaded by three stately elms, was built about 80 years ago, and is replete with family portraits heirlooms and the antique in household furnishings, which well repay inspection. Framed and conspicuously placed in a part are the deed of the acre on which the house stands—the homestead is many acres in extent—from the first William to his son, Deacon Joshua, executed Feb. 22, 1716 7, the year of the latter's marriage, and the "Act of Consecration," drawn up and signed by Deacon Joshua in 1718, when with his wife he joined the church in Hampton.

There is in the house much fine old furniture, a writing desk being unique; old china, saddle bags, cumbrous and quaint old leather overshoes and many curios. Particularly rare is a wooden shovel, used to draw bakings from the old-time oven. It is said that but one other is to be found in this section—that at Indian Hill, the mansion of the late Ben. Perley Poore at West Newbury.

Before a rear door is set the door stone of the old house, on the threshold of which Deacon Joshua was killed, but no small portion has been chipped off by visiting descendants, anxious to secure relics of their revered ancestor. The present owners of the homestead have given generously of its treasures to kinsfolk, but it still contains much to interest the antiquarian.

David M. Dearborn, father of George M., the present occupant, was at his untimely death in 1865, a noted piano maker of Concord. One of his instruments, remarkable for its melody and excellent workmanship, has a place of honor.

TIRED MOTHERS.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides.

It makes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarsaparilla helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Sailed, July 7—Barges Malvern and Eureka, coal port.

Sailed, July 9—C. R. R. of N. J. No 10, coal port.

Arrived, July 9—Schooner Helen G. Mosely, Brunswick, with lumber for local dealers; Orizon, Bangor for Boston, with slabs; United States revenue steamer Levi Woodbury, cruising; schooner Nat Ayer, Boston for Bangor, light; tug Nottingham, Boston for Port Johnson; Smith Tattle, Boston for Ellsworth, light; Lady Antrim, Boston for Boothbay with general cargo; Polly, Boston for Rockland, light; Ala Herbert, Boston for Bangor, light; Sarah Hill, Boston for Boothbay, light; tug Piscataqua, Boston; barge New Castle for York, light.

The steamer Alice Howard was towed to Boston this forenoon to have a new shaft put in and to have a new propeller put on.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. twenty-five cents a bottle.

QUITE SEVERELY HURT.

R. P. Margeson was quite severely hurt on Monday noon, while driving down Maplewood avenue. Near Judge Samuel W. Emery's residence, the horse took fright at a mowing machine and jumped into the ditch, overturning the wagon and throwing Mr. Margeson out on to a stone wall. He was badly shaken up, but was able to continue his ride.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HERE.

Mr. Hackett Will Stop at New Castle a Few Days and Then go to Buffalo.

Hon. Frank W. Hackett, assistant secretary of the navy, arrived here this morning from Washington, on his way to New Castle, to pass a few days at his summer home there.

Mr. Hackett leaves this week for a trip to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and will remain in Buffalo over Sunday.

Mr. Hackett is in very good health.

On the Atlantic Sea Board

—where the air is strongly impregnated with salt, poor tin quickly rusts. M F Roofing Tin best resists this rust-producing atmosphere, because it is hand-dipped by the palm oil process, having the richest and heaviest coating of pure tin and new lead. On many houses on the Atlantic seaboard

M F Roofing Tin

has lasted 50 years.

M F Roofing Tin will last a lifetime in any climate; resists atmospheric gases, keeps the house dry, not affected by cold or heat, is fireproof—best and most economical in every way. Ask your roofer, or

write { W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, to { Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, for illustrated book on roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, New York.

TRADE MF MARK

PERSONALS.

John A. George passed Sunday at Alton Bay.

Ernest L. Guptill went to Raymond on Monday.

C. S. Wainwright of Washington has been visiting here.

Postmaster John H. Bartlett passed Sunday at Sunapee.

Miss Lou Hunter is the guest of friends on Salter street.

Hon. Frank Jones is due to arrive from London on Friday.

G. Fred Drew has gone to Burlington, Vt., on a business trip.

Dr. James B. Spaulding of Portland, Maine, passed Sunday in this city.

William C. Ham of the Boston custom house is passing a vacation in this city.

Mrs. John H. Bartlett and her mother, Mrs. Calvin Page, are visiting in Sunapee.

Mrs. M. C. Messenger, Richards avenue, has returned from a visit to Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Small of State street, passed Sunday at their cottage at Hedding.

Mrs. Harry P. Tibbetts and little daughter of Boston are the guests of John P. Tibbetts.

Miss Blanche Lamprey has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Battles of North Andover.

R. A. Kipp, clerk in the general store at the navy yard, has returned from a visit to his home in New York.

Mrs. Ann L. White of Allston, Mass., is spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. H. M. Vaughan, South street.

Miss Mabel Willard of Pittsfield, who has been visiting friends in this city for the past week, returned home on Monday.

John Bellows and family of Yonkers, N. Y., is visiting his brother, Pay Director E. B. Bellows, U. S. N., at the navy yard.

John B. Renner, chief boatswain's mate of the U. S. S. Dolphin, is passing a few days with his family at Badger's island.

Mrs. George P. Fernald and Lou Nelson, Maplewood avenue, are passing several weeks with relatives in Epping and Nottingham.

The engagement is announced of Edwin F. Rowe of this city and Miss Bernice Tilton of Raymond, the wedding to take place in the near future.

Miss Bertha Rand, who has been visiting friends in Portsmouth and Kittery Point for several weeks, has returned to her home in Brockton, Mass.

The engagement is announced of C. William Taylor, Jr., clerk at Grace's drug store, and Miss Elizabeth Paul of Kittery, Me., daughter of the late John Paul.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NATHAN LORD.

At the sixth annual reunion of the sons and daughters of Nathan Lord, held at Under the Elms at North Berwick, it was voted that C. C. Lord, corresponding secretary and chairman of the historical committee, be empowered to collect any money he can to further the Lord family history. The next meeting will be held at Central park, Dover, the afternoon and evening of Aug. 1, 1901.

The threatening weather broke up several picnic parties today.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., July 9.

Many from here went to Hampton and York beaches on the Fourth.

Richard F. Dixon, who has been visiting in Medford, Mass., has returned home.

Mrs. Lyman Staples and children are the guests of William C. Pickering of Newington.

Mrs. Charles Brown still remains in a critical condition, with no sign of improvement.

Mrs. Chas. McPhail of Medford, Mass., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Dixon.

Mrs. Benjamin Bowden, who was prostrated by the heavy thunder shower of last week, is gaining slowly.

John Hillhouse and wife, who have been visiting in Massachusetts for several days, returned home on Sunday.

The steamer Queen City is carrying large crowds of people to and from Green Acre to attend the lectures now being held there.

Albert Spinney has purchased a house lot on Richards avenue in Portsmouth and will erect a dwelling house thereon for his own occupancy.

George W. Shapleigh and wife, and Mrs. Elizabeth Adams of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Samuel Chauncey and children of Melrose, Mass., passed the Fourth of July with Mr. and Mrs. Irving Davis.

Boiling Rock.

A PALATABLE FEAST FOR 2 CENTS, TRY IT.

Did you know that Deerfield Valley and Hoosac Country traversed by the Boston & Maine railroad is one of the most beautiful regions in the country?

As a scenic paradise it has no equal. On every side the scenes change with panoramic swiftness to the intense delight of the beholder.

Then, too, there is no little historic interest attached to the territory journeyed through.

This interior country is a delightful vacation ground, and on every hand there is to be found unlimited accommodations for the vacationist who delights in a rural out-door life. Another pleasurable feature is its accessibility from not only the whole of New England, but from New York and the west as well.

The Boston & Maine has just issued a book bearing the name "Hoosac Country and Deerfield Valley," which is a delightfully written story of the country, and after reading it you will want to visit the region. Send a two-cent stamp to General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine System, Boston, for Book No. 15; you will enjoy reading it.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Items of Interest Concerning Ships and Men and Other General Affairs.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee is reported to be quite ill with erysipelas of the face at his summer home on Long island and is not expected at the navy department this week. Word was received here today that he was quite ill, although it is not believed his trouble is dangerous.

The navy department has received a cablegram announcing the departure of Rear Admiral Cromwell aboard his flagship, the Chicago, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for St. Vincent, Canary Islands, en route to the Mediterranean to assume his new duties as commander in chief of the European station.

THE

Underwood Typewriter

EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New	Operation Unchanged
Writing Visible	Tabulating Rapidity
Speed Increased	Billing Speed
Touch Elastic	Strength Maintained
Automatic Conveniences	Actual Advantages

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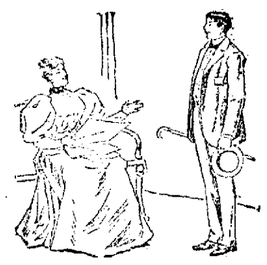
At the Herald Office.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

NOW

Is the time to inspect the samples of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING

I have just received a new lot of samples and I am prepared to make suits from $15.00 up and pants from $4.00 up.

CLEANSING, REPAIRING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed

O'LEARY, THE TAILOR,

5 Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H HALL

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